

Employees MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

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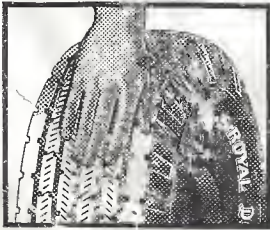
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JANUARY ★ 1940

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EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 17

JANUARY, 1940

NUMBER 1

Finland and the Finnish People

WITH ninety natives of Finland in the employ of the Union Pacific Coal Company, and with the existence of that fine, courageous people hanging in the balance as this is written, a short description of the country and its people may prove of interest to our readers.

However the outcome of the present struggle, in which a little republic of some 3,500,000 population is now struggling for existence against a Godless and rapacious country 180,000,000 strong, the sympathy of all liberty loving people will be with Finland. Already our own country has made a substantial loan of money, and a relief organization headed by Hon. Herbert Hoover, Ex-President, is under way soliciting funds for the purchase of food, clothing and other supplies, to be promptly delivered to the Finnish people. When the splendid work done by Mr. Hoover in rescuing the famished women and children of Belgium during the war, 1914-1918, is recalled, all America should rise to his assistance.

Like Poland the background of Finland is one of continuous strife with other nations, this situation extending over a substantial portion of the period which has elapsed since the Finnish people rose from paganism in the twelfth century, when they were conquered by Sweden, which thereafter Christianized them, creating for them in the sixteenth century a Grand Duchy with a substantial measure of independence, Sweden insisting, however, on the Finns using the Swedish language.

The origin of the Finnish race is somewhat shrouded in mystery. The term "Finnic" is applied to one of the five chief branches of the northern or Ural-Altaic family of peoples and languages. These people who are traced back to the Scythians and who lived in the Ural mountains and in the neighborhood of the Caspian sea, migrated northward, spreading over the north of Europe and Asia. The five families were the Tungusic, Turkic, Mongolic, Samoidic, and Uralo-

Finnic, or Finnic family proper. The Uralo-Finnic branch, the last and most westerly group to migrate northward, still forms the population of North Europe and Northwest Asia, formerly covering the greater portion of the Scandinavian peninsula. The Finns proper are divided into two branches, the Tavastians in the southwest and the Karelians in the eastern part of Finland. The Finnish race were originally a nomadic people, later turning to agriculture and more settled habits. Through the centuries a strong admixture of Slavic blood from the east, and Swedish blood from that country, has modified in part the original racial characteristics of the Finnish people, who, however, like Saxon and Celt, yet persistently maintain their principal original racial markings. History does not record any mixture of Mongolian blood in the Finnish people such as exists in the Lapps of whom we will speak later.

The Lapps who inhabit the extreme northern portions of Finland, Sweden and Norway, are a separate race of people, coming from the Mongolic branch of the Ural-Altaic family. The Lapps numbering but 30,000 in all are physically unlike the tall, rugged Finn. They average not more than five feet tall, and bear the characteristic flat nose of the Mongolian people. They speak a Finno-Uralic language and are divided into three branches known as the Sea, Forest and Mountain Lapps. The Sea Lapps live on the coast, engaging in fishing, the Forest Lapps hunt and fish for sale in the rivers, and the Mountain group raise reindeer, a total of some 350,000 reindeer used to provide food, clothing and housing material for the race. The designation "Lapp" has no political significance, these people who have been Christianized moving about over Northern Finland, Sweden and Norway. These countries forbid the sale of intoxicants to the Lapps.

Finland, in the Finnish language *Suomi*, has an area of 150,000 square miles, its land area 132,600

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Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employees' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Co., Rock Springs, Wyo.

square miles. The southern portion is covered with lakes of which Ladoga (half in Russia), is the largest. Two other large lakes exist, Saima, in the south, and Inari in the extreme north. The southern portion is in part connected with canals, thus furnishing a substantial measure of transport facilities. The northern portion is a vast forested plateau resting about 500 feet above sea level, the land rising to the north with an elevation in parts of 2,000 feet, a few peaks rising to 3,000 feet above sea level. The north coast region is a vast tundra, flat, marshy, and covered with moss on which the reindeer raised by the Lapps feed. The geological structure like that of the Scandinavian peninsula, consists of granite and Archaean rocks with a heavy covering of glacial and post-glacial deposits.

Extending, as Finland does, from sixty to seventy degrees north latitude (crossing the Arctic circle), its length some seven hundred miles, the climate is extremely rigorous. Icy, fog-laden winds, sweep down from the Arctic seas, the winters very long, the summers of from two to two and one-half months duration. In the southern portion the temperature is modified somewhat by the Baltic sea. Due to the long hours of summer light, small grains are raised, in some seasons quite successfully, though in certain years the crops, with the exception of hay, suffer from early frosts. The country is best adapted to the raising of live stock, including horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and goats. While agriculture occupies one-half of the population, the remainder are largely employed in lumbering, with wood products including paper. The manufacture of iron goods and textiles are secondary industries.

We have referred to the troublesome history of Finland. Throughout the centuries Finland was the "cockpit" of the north, just as Belgium has been for Western Europe. The continuous wars between Sweden and Russia resulted in using Finland as a military ground; the Finnish people suffering bitter. The Grand Duchy established for Finland by Sweden in the sixteenth century, was destroyed by Russia early in the eighteenth century, when it acquired the province of Viborg, the remainder taken over in 1909. The tightening of the Russian rule in 1899, and again in 1908, aroused Finnish national feeling, which led in 1917 to a declaration of Finnish independence, which was recognized by Soviet Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and France in 1920. In the ensuing civil war between the Russian sympathizers (Reds) and the Finnish Nationalists (Whites), the latter, aided by German troops, were victorious. After the close of this conflict and a brief period of military control, the republic was firmly estab-

lished and its first president was elected in 1919. Prohibition was made effective in the first year but was repealed in 1931. Education has been compulsory since 1920, and in addition to grade schools, employing 11,591 teachers with 426,169 pupils, there are three universities, one at Helsinki, where the Finnish language is used and two at Turku, where both Finnish and Swedish is employed.

The Finnish people are divided by language as follows: Finnish 88.7, Swedish 11.0, and others 0.3 per cent. The Christian church-going element are divided: Protestant 97 per cent, Roman Catholic .02 and all others 1.28 per cent. The Lutheran Evangelical is the state church but full religious freedom exists. Military service is compulsory over a period of thirty-five years.

The history of Christianizing the Finnish people is an interesting story. In 1157, the Swedish King, Eric IX (St. Eric), as a result of the numerous raids made by the Finns on the Swedish coast, conquered the country, Eric leaving behind him, Henry, Bishop of Uppsala (believed to have been an Englishman), together with priests and soldiers to complete the conversion. Henry was killed and was canonized and, as St. Henry, became the patron saint of Finland. The country relapsed into paganism until in 1209, another bishop and missionary, Thomas (also an Englishman), renewed the work of St. Henry. In that day the church was deep in politics, and Thomas nearly succeeded in separating Finland from Sweden and making it a province subject to the Pope of Rome.

Birger Jarl, a Swedish statesman and nephew of Birger Brosa, of an ancient and noble family, was created Jarl (chieftain or earl), by the Swedish King Eric in 1248, after marrying the king's sister. Birger Jarl compelled the Tavastians, one of the subdivisions of Finlanders, to accept Christianity in 1249. Torkel Knutson, another Swede conquered the Finnish Karelians in 1293, building the castle of Viborg.

The Soviet government is today the greatest menace confronting the older nations of Europe, including France, Italy and Great Britain. Her birth rate is the highest of any white nation in the world. Russia today has more undeveloped resources than any country in the world—rich in metals, with almost unrestricted agricultural potentialities, but the government is brutally despotic and dictatorial. The present government aims politically to communistically indoctrinate the people of the self-governing states. As the fountainhead of Communism, her all-consuming object is the conquest of the world. With half of Poland now in her possession, and dominating Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, she seeks the conquest of

Finland as a step preceding the invasion of Sweden, Norway, and later Denmark. Every state in the world has been for years the host to thousands of her communistic missionaries, who have been gathering the disaffected as well as the "pink" and "red" intelligentsia into their activities, the method employed that of conspiring secretly to upset labor, industry, finance, religion and even the traditional theory of the family, a relation that was a chief concern of Jesus Christ. The United States is the only independent nation in the western hemisphere which maintains diplomatic relations with Moscow. Only two other American republics have attempted to maintain relations with the Soviet government; Mexico, which severed such in 1930, and Uruguay, which withdrew in 1935.

There has been growing up in late years in these United States, and in the Latin countries south of us, a flair for Communism, this activity unfor-

tunately creeping into our educational institutions, the labor unions, and even the church. Like England, the American people are committed to the theory of free speech and a free press, and the Soviet government has capitalistically situated on spending millions in a world-wide campaign of Communist propaganda. This propaganda served as a lure to engage the predatory, subversive element, whose preachments have made many thousands their dupes. Up to the very hour that Stalin made his unprovoked attack on little Finland, these "pinks" and "reds" continued to preach their doctrines, the substitution of totalitarian government for a government of the people, such as exists in the enlightened countries of the world.

Since the beastly and brutal invasion of Finland less has been said of the sublime virtues of Communism, Fascism or Naziism, and it is quite time to clean house in this country, deporting sub-



—Reproduced From "New York Times"

versive aliens and stopping the mouths of "pinks" and "reds" who cannot be sent to one of the "Red" nations they love so well. We all recall Emma Goldman, who was deported to the Russia she so highly touted. Deep back by way of Germany and again find sanctuary in the United States. Finnish people are giving a sp... themselves and are receiving... nations. Italy, who has sat... in the English-Franco-Ger... reported as helping Finland... and even Hitler is said, not to be so much sympathy with the Finns, as he fears the Frankenstein monster whom he joined to destroy that other courageous people, the Poles.

The recent European-Asiatic wars, have all been wars of brutal conquest and oppression, wars carried on by the proponents of the theory of absolute dictatorship by the few who have repudiated all belief in God, and who seek to impose their will on those who believe in the existence of a Supreme Being, and who yet believe that self-government is the right of every mature man and woman. The sympathy of all liberty loving people is with the Finnish people.

Run of the Mine

A Happy New Year To All

WITH this number one, volume seventeen, of THE EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE, I wish for my fellow employes, their families and friends a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Barring unfavorable weather conditions and higher rates of taxation, the year that has just closed has proved more prosperous than the preceding one. We have made some gain in production and payrolls, and our accident record is now so good as to justify our most fervent thanks, with that exercise of humility that eschews boasting.

Perhaps above and beyond all other things we have to be thankful for, is that we yet live in a country where an exhibition of brutality, such as the stronger powers in the Old World displayed toward their weaker and inoffensive neighbors in 1939, would be impossible, even unthinkable.

What happened to courageous little Finland in the past few weeks, should convince every thinking American, that those Communistically inclined should be ostracized, and most of all required to discontinue their subversive activities, whether "pink" or full "red," in our governmental offices, schools, colleges, labor unions and churches. It is

time to return to the ideals of government, education and religion, that made the United States of America the best country in the world in which to live.

Eugene McDuffie

The Careless Handling Of Dynamite

IT is very evident that dynamite used by various individuals, and contractors on public construction work, is being handled in the vicinity of Rock Springs, and doubtless elsewhere in the State of Wyoming, in a criminally careless manner.

The death of the five young boys near the City of Rock Springs on October 29th, should awaken those who handle high-powered explosives and rally all law enforcement officers to the importance of the existing situation.

It is quite evident that numerous individual violations of the law have been taking place, including the storage of explosives and detonating caps in houses where families, including small children, reside. Every man connected with the mining industry, who must have some personal knowledge of the hazards that attach to the storage and the handling of these explosives, should interest himself in, first, observing the law where he is personally concerned, and second, assisting the officers of the law in the enforcement of same.

On Sunday, December 3rd, those engaged in a turkey shoot near the west limits of Rock Springs, found a bundle of explosives nearby, which was thereafter carried to the home of one of those participating in the turkey shoot, the caching of the powder the first offense, and the storing of it in a home, the second offense. There is room for more complete recognition of the hazards that attach to high explosives casually handled.

Finland, Freedom's First Line of Defense

WHILE in Rock Springs a few days ago we found THE DAILY ROCKET vigorously engaged in carrying out the request of former President of the United States, Hon. Herbert Hoover, that all liberty loving Americans regardless of racial origin contribute something toward the relief of the Finnish people who have been bombed out of their homes in the middle of a rigorous arctic winter by the forces of the ruthless Soviet government.

Governor Nels H. Smith entered into the campaign by appointing Mrs. T. S. Taliaferro, Jr., of

Rock Springs to head the work of aiding Finnish relief through the women of Wyoming, Mr. J. E. Hanway to direct the movement among the male portion of Wyoming.

The cause of Finland, carrying on as it is a courageous fight for national existence against a Godless and murderous totalitarian government, is one that should find a response in the heart and soul of every man and woman who believes in personal liberty, the right to worship God in his or her own way, and to maintain the theory of free government.

Ex-President Hoover, who raised millions for the relief of the starving women and children of Belgium, including the transportation of food and supplies through war-stricken seas during the Great War of 1914-18, said on December 19th:

"As the press of the country are receiving and acknowledging contributions, the expenses of the Finnish relief fund will be very small. But I have further arranged that such expenses of administration as there are will be wholly paid for outside the fund. Therefore, every dollar of donations will go one hundred cents to the Finns. I have arranged that a leading firm of auditors will not only audit the accounts but will actually keep all the books."

While every man of Finnish extraction should endeavor to assist his own race in their valiant struggle, the effort should not be confined to Finnish people alone, but should be made the concern of every man who believes in Almighty God and the right of self-government.

Bituminous Coal Mine Wages

THERE has been a comfortable increase in hourly earnings of bituminous coal mining workers, since the low point in July, 1933, for example:

Period	Mines	Per Hour
1933	U. S. A. Bituminous	\$.496
1934	" " .....	.678
1935	" " .....	.747
1936	" " .....	.795
1937	" " .....	.862
1938	" " .....	.878

Period	Mines	Per Hour
1933	The Union Pacific Coal Co.	\$.740
1934	" " " " " " .....	.808
1935	" " " " " " .....	.847
1936	" " " " " " .....	.906
1937	" " " " " " .....	.987
1938	" " " " " "	1.015

The increase shown is a creditable one, the remaining problem that of creating more working days per year. This situation is badly handicapped by the five day or thirty-five hours per week limit, which entails the employment of men for the short

fall and winter rush, with a consequent reduction in the annual earnings of the permanent employees. The figures quoted for the nation's bituminous mines were compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor, and the figures for The Union Pacific Coal Company, include Union employees.

Greetings,

THE exquisite little poem written by that Stalin of the pen of Mrs. Goodnough, of Rock Springs, of the late David G. Thomas, whose work has been written over a period of many years was both beautiful and inspiring. We trust that Mrs. Goodnough will forgive our publication of her *Greetings* without her express permission to do so:

Christmas on the highway, Christmas on the hill,
Yule log fires aglowing; Pine trees dark and still,
Lights agleam in mansions, tinsel tops aglare,
Young and old are eager; Laughter everywhere.

Mother in the cottage filling little socks,
Church alight with candles, ardent, fervent flocks—
Desert; calm, complacent, with a peace profound,
Whistling wind from mountains sending eerie sound.

Sing a song Angelic, of a Peace on Earth,
Of a Child, an Infant, of Incarnate birth,
Of a life of service, hope bereft of grief,
In a world of turmoil, hate and disbelief.

Sing a song of gladness, one of thankful praise,
In a land of plenty, while the world's ablaze,
For our homes and friendships, for the sun and stars,
For the dead and dying who will lift Time's bars.

Christmas on the highway, Christmas on the hill,
Yule log fires aglowing; Pine trees dark and still,
Lights agleam in mansions, tinsel tops aglare,
Young and old are eager; Laughter everywhere,
—Myfanwy Thomas Goodnough.

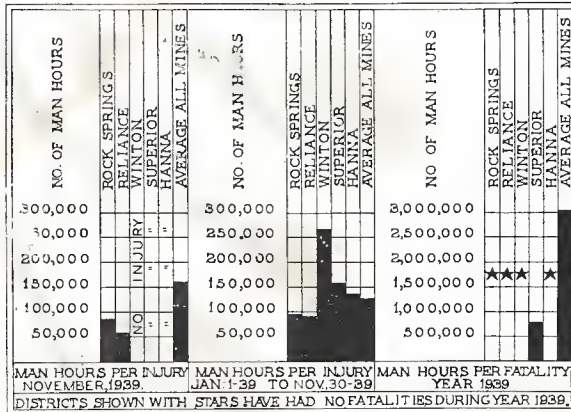
MISSING THE NEWS

After hurrying, worrying and working under tension all day, what is the first thing an executive reaches for when he gets home? A newspaper packed with accounts of murder, accidents, suicides, stock market flurries, wars and other grief! His tired mind is given another dose of things to fear and worry about.

While on our vacation this past Summer, we purposely avoided reading the news. We didn't buy more than two newspapers in two weeks. It was a relief. We went on our way in blissful ignorance. We let the world run itself for awhile without worrying about it.

Make It Safe

November Accident Graph



THE above graphs show that we are continuing to hold our own or to improve the standing. During the month of November there were two injuries, the same as for last month, but the working time in November was slightly less than in October so that the left-hand graph does not reflect quite as good a record as it did at the end of October. The middle graph, which reflects the year to date, shows an improvement. At the close of November we had 128,812 man hours per injury compared with 125,975 ending October 31st. This also compares with 110,330 at the end of November, 1938. The graph at the right, which we are all especially interested in keeping clear, has one black mark, representing a fatality at Superior.

In the standings of the districts, Winton leads with 266,889 man hours per injury. Superior, second; Hanna, third; Rock Springs, fourth and Reliance, fifth.

When this issue of the magazine is distributed it will be "starting over" time—every mine will have a clear slate. Every mine wants to improve its own record because it means fewer men will be injured, and if everyone will work toward that end we will have fewer injuries in 1940. Let us make 1940 a "No Fatality" year. If we do this it will mean that someone's life has been saved—"It might be yours."

LOST-TIME INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

NOVEMBER, 1939

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4...	27,370	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8...	40,880	1	40,880

Rock Springs Outside...	16,169	0	No Injury
Total.....	84,419	1	84,419
Reliance No. 1.....	28,707	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 7.....	21,686	1	21,686
Reliance Outside.....	10,500	0	No Injury
Total.....	60,893	1	60,893
Winton No. 1.....	20,517	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 and 7½.	23,905	0	No Injury
Winton Outside.....	9,604	0	No Injury
Total.....	54,026	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	17,556	0	No Injury
Superior "D".....	17,416	0	No Injury
Superior D. O. Clark...	30,534	0	No Injury
Superior Outside.....	14,686	0	No Injury
Total.....	80,192	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	27,671	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside.....	12,839	0	No Injury
Total.....	40,510	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1939....	320,040	2	160,020
All Districts, 1938...	329,550	4	82,388

LOST-TIME INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1939

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4.	247,352	3	82,451
Rock Springs No. 8.	372,715	5	74,543
Rock Springs Outside	174,579	0	No Injury
Total.....	794,646	8	99,331
Reliance No. 1.....	270,886	1	270,886
Reliance No. 7.....	181,622	4	45,406
Reliance Outside....	103,817	1	103,817
Total.....	556,325	6	92,721
Winton No. 1.....	208,957	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½.	228,872	2	114,436
Winton Outside.....	95,949	0	No Injury
Total.....	533,778	2	266,889
Superior "C".....	179,620	1	179,620
Superior "D".....	167,216	1	167,216
Superior D. O. Clark	287,357	3	95,786
Superior Outside....	152,215	0	No Injury
Total.....	786,408	5	157,282

Hanna No. 4.....	280,532	3	93,511
Hanna Outside.....	139,797	0	No Injury
Total.....	420,329	3	140,110
All Districts, 1939...	3,091,486	24	128,812
All Districts, 1938...	2,868,569	26	110,330

stayed in one piece John would have been seriously injured.

It is just as important to test the rib or face when working near it, as it is to test the top.

JOE PALOMINO, Mexican, age 44, married, loading end man, Section No. 6, Reliance No. 7 Mine. Fracture of two ribs, right side.

Joe had come to the face to help replace a short pan with a long one and in order to do this it was necessary to take out the two props at the swivel. Joe and one of the facemen were going to take these two props out. Joe loosened the prop and the faceman carried it forward several feet and threw it down. As he did so, it hit another prop and knocked it out. When the second prop fell, it struck Joe, breaking two of his ribs.

A large number of the props used in this room were recovered timber, with the ends pointed making them hard to hold on the hard bottom of this particular seam. It will be necessary to see that the bottom is levelled, or that more bearing surface is provided, so that the timber will not be so easily dislodged.

November Injuries

JOHN K. SMITH, Jugo-Slavian, age 71, married, pit car loader man, Section 1, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine. Scalp wound, bruised shoulder and laceration of third finger, left hand, distal phalanx broken.

John and his partner had holed through a slant to the back entry. They had just finished drilling a top hole in the high rib at the intersection of the slant and back entry and were drilling a bottom hole when a piece of the rib coal turned over. John was struck with this coal but his partner was able to jump in the clear. Had the coal been thicker and

November Safety Awards

THE monthly safety meetings for November were held at Hanna, Superior, Winton, Rock Springs and Reliance on December 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, respectively.

Eight of the mines completed the month without an injury and received cash awards. Seven of these eight mines completed three or more consecutive months without an injury and were each eligible to draw for a suit of clothes award. Rock Springs No. 8 and Reliance No. 7 each had one injury and were ineligible to draw for the cash awards or the awards for suits of clothes.

Mr. Bayless spoke at the Reliance, Winton and

Superior meetings, speaking on the subject of safety in general, also outlining the changes made in the rules governing the safety awards for next year.

Captain S. N. Dancy of Washington, D. C., who was present at the Rock Springs meeting, spoke on the development of the safety movement and also on the subject of "Americanism," both of these subjects being of vital concern to all.

Over 600 men were in attendance at the Rock Springs meeting. The meetings at the other districts were also well attended.

Following are the winners:

Mine	First Prize \$15 Each	Second Prize \$10 Each	Third Prize \$5 Each	Unit Foremen \$10 Each
Rock Springs No. 4	Joe Jereb	Ed. Yori	Harry Orme	Reynold Bluhm
Reliance No. 1	Phillip Disney	Amase Wilcox	Frank Kovach	H. G. Thomas
Winton No. 1	Frank Tardoni	Wm. Tait	D. J. Carson	George Harris
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½	Richard Gregory	Wilfred Marceau	Nick Demich	John V. Knoll
Superior "C"	John Ambus	T. E. Blackwell	Emil Knudsen	Clifford Anderson
Superior "D"	Jack Brown	James VanOrsdal	John Cieluszek, Sr.	Leslie Low
Superior D. O. Clark	Wm. Ferrell	Eric Kuitunen	Dave Davis	H. A. Wylam
Hanna No. 4	Marion Tolin	Woodrow Riva	Hayes Marion	George Wales
TOTAL	\$120	\$80	\$40	\$80

Rock Springs No. 8 and Reliance No. 7 Mines were ineligible to participate.

Suits of clothes awarded: Archie Armstrong, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine; Bob Demch, Reliance No. 1 Mine; Edmond Toy, Winton No. 1 Mine; Mike

Bozovich, Winton Nos. 3 & 7½ Mine; Rudolph Zarko, Sr., Superior "C" Mine; Richard Dexter, Jr., Superior "D" Mine and Marion Knezevich, Superior D. O. Clark Mine.

Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1939

THE contest for this year is about over and 21 of the 106 underground sections have had one or more injuries. Looking at the brighter side, 85 of the 106 sections have completed the eleven months without an injury. The outside sections show about the same proportion as for the underground: that is, one section having one injury reported against it and four sections having completed the period without an injury. However, most of the men have worked in sections which had no injuries and will be eligible to par-

ticipate in the drawing for the automobile.

Probably most everyone knows that there will be two automobiles awarded next year. The best time to get in the running for one of these cars or a cash prize is the first working day in January. Start from there and work safely every day of the year of 1940. Make one of your New Year's Resolutions to include the thought that as an individual or a group you will work as safely as possible. Strict adherence to this principle would bring astounding results. Let's try it.

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

Section Foreman	Mine	Section	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
1. W. B. Rae.....	Hanna	4, Section 1	38,234	0	No Injury
2. H. Krichbaum.....	Rock Springs	4, Section 2	30,366	0	No Injury
3. Anton Zupence.....	Rock Springs	4, Section 7	29,603	0	No Injury
4. DeForest Nielson.....	Rock Springs	8, Section 7	28,791	0	No Injury
5. Lester Williams.....	Rock Springs	4, Section 8	28,686	0	No Injury
6. Clyde Rock.....	Superior	C, Section 5	28,616	0	No Injury
7. Wm. S. Fox.....	Superior	C, Section 3	28,196	0	No Injury
8. John Sorbie.....	Rock Springs	8, Section 4	28,063	0	No Injury
9. Geo. L. Addy.....	Sup. D. O. Clark	Section 1	27,993	0	No Injury
10. Ed. While.....	Hanna	4, Section 5	27,783	0	No Injury
11. Clifford Anderson.....	Superior	C, Section 4	27,713	0	No Injury
12. Carl A. Kansala.....	Superior	C, Section 2	27,517	0	No Injury
13. Adam Flokchart.....	Superior	C, Section 1	27,496	0	No Injury
14. John Bastalich.....	Reliance	7, Section 5	27,433	0	No Injury
15. James Mecca.....	Rock Springs	4, Section 1	27,419	0	No Injury
16. Thos. Overy, Jr.....	Rock Springs	8, Section 13	27,335	0	No Injury
17. Chas. Gregory.....	Rock Springs	4, Section 6	26,705	0	No Injury
18. George Wales.....	Hanna	4, Section 6	26,299	0	No Injury
19. Pete Marinoff.....	Winton	1, Section 5	26,271	0	No Injury
20. Dan Gardner.....	Superior	D, Section 3	26,257	0	No Injury
21. Anthony B. Dixon.....	Superior	D, Section 6	26,250	0	No Injury
22. John Krppan.....	Winton	1, Section 8	26,236	0	No Injury
23. Wm. Lahti.....	Superior	D, Section 1	26,194	0	No Injury
24. Richard Haag.....	Superior	D, Section 4	26,194	0	No Injury
25. Ben Caine.....	Superior	D, Section 5	26,187	0	No Injury
26. George Harris.....	Winton	1, Section 7	26,005	0	No Injury
27. John Peternell.....	Winton	1, Section 3	25,998	0	No Injury
28. Arthur Jeanselme.....	Winton	1, Section 4	25,900	0	No Injury
29. James Hearne.....	Hanna	4, Section 7	25,543	0	No Injury
30. Sylvester Tynsky.....	Winton	1, Section 6	25,501	0	No Injury
31. Wilkie Henry.....	Winton	1, Section 1	25,270	0	No Injury
32. Jack Reese.....	Reliance	7, Section 2	25,200	0	No Injury
33. Joe Jones.....	Hanna	4, Section 4	25,193	0	No Injury
34. Julius Rueter.....	Reliance	1, Section 9	24,178	0	No Injury
35. Ben Cook.....	Hanna	4, Section 3	24,136	0	No Injury
36. Andrew Spence.....	Winton 3 & 7½	Section 1	23,842	0	No Injury
37. Richard Arkle.....	Sup. D. O. Clark	Section 2	23,765	0	No Injury

38.	Sam Canestrini.....	Reliance	1,	Section 4	23,513	0	No Injury
39.	Nestor Mattonen.....	Winton	1,	Section 9	23,415	0	No Injury
40.	Gus Collins.....	Hanna	4,	Section 9	23,373	0	No Injury
41.	Milan Painovich.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 9	23,156	0	No Injury
42.	Geo. Blacker.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 14	23,142	0	No Injury
43.	Robert Maxwell.....	Reliance	1,	Section 3	23,142	0	No Injury
44.	Joe Botero.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 10	22,897	0	No Injury
45.	John Zupence.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 2	22,869	0	No Injury
46.	Chas. Kamps.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 7	22,792	0	No Injury
47.	Shadow Bacskey.....	Reliance	1,	Section 5	22,561	0	No Injury
48.	Frank Silovich.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 10	22,421	0	No Injury
49.	Matt Marshall.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 5	22,386	0	No Injury
50.	Sam Evans.....	Reliance	1,	Section 7	22,344	0	No Injury
51.	John V. Knoll.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 4	22,155	0	No Injury
52.	A. M. Strannigan.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 3	21,826	0	No Injury
53.	W. H. Buchanan.....	Reliance	1,	Section 6	21,819	0	No Injury
54.	David Wilde.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 12	21,763	0	No Injury
55.	John Valco.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 9	21,763	0	No Injury
56.	A. L. Zeiher.....	Reliance	1,	Section 14	21,742	0	No Injury
57.	H. G. Thomas.....	Reliance	1,	Section 10	21,539	0	No Injury
58.	R. C. Bailey.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 11	20,699	0	No Injury
59.	Thos. Whalen.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 10	20,363	0	No Injury
60.	Evan Thomas.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 3	20,328	0	No Injury
61.	George Spowell.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 7	20,006	0	No Injury
62.	Wm. Benson.....	Reliance	1,	Section 8	19,978	0	No Injury
63.	Marlin Hall.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 9	19,859	0	No Injury
64.	Dominic Martin.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 8	19,838	0	No Injury
65.	Basil Winiski.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 5	19,761	0	No Injury
66.	Roy Huber.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 4	19,733	0	No Injury
67.	Ed. Overy, Sr.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 6	19,663	0	No Injury
68.	Frank Berardi.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 8	19,551	0	No Injury
69.	Paul B. Cox.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 11	19,369	0	No Injury
70.	Chas. Grosso.....	Reliance	1,	Section 1	17,493	0	No Injury
71.	Alex Easton.....	Reliance	1,	Section 2	16,625	0	No Injury
72.	Clarence Olson.....	Rock Springs	4,	Section 3	16,499	0	No Injury
73.	Albert Gaylord.....	Reliance	7,	Section 3	14,917	0	No Injury
74.	H. A. Wylam.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 14	13,048	0	No Injury
75.	Harry Faddis.....	Reliance	1,	Section 11	12,040	0	No Injury
76.	Eino Kinnunen.....	Superior	C,	Section 7	10,808	0	No Injury
77.	James S. Faddis.....	Superior	D,	Section 7	9,919	0	No Injury
78.	Pete Edwards.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 6	9,373	0	No Injury
79.	R. A. Pritchard.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 13	8,589	0	No Injury
80.	Alfred Leslie.....	Reliance	7,	Section 8	8,442	0	No Injury
81.	Jack Rafferty.....	Reliance	7,	Section 9	4,970	0	No Injury
82.	.....	Winton	1,	Section 2	4,361	0	No Injury
83.	Alex T. Clark.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 15	3,997	0	No Injury
84.	Thos. Edwards.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 12	3,780	0	No Injury
85.	Carl Sandstrom.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 13	3,360	0	No Injury
86.	Frank Hearne.....	Hanna	4,	Section 2	36,554	1	36,554
87.	Chester McTee.....	Rock Springs	4,	Section 9	31,164	1	31,164
88.	F. L. Gordon.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 3	29,365	1	29,365
89.	L. Rock.....	Superior	C,	Section 6	29,274	1	29,274
90.	Alfred Russell.....	Rock Springs	4,	Section 5	28,525	1	28,525
91.	Reynold Bluhm.....	Rock Springs	4,	Section 4	28,385	1	28,385
92.	R. J. Buxton.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 1	56,364	2	28,182

93.	Thos. Rimmer.....	Hanna	4,	Section 10	27,314	1	27,314
94.	Harvey Fearn.....	Reliance	7,	Section 4	26,754	1	26,754
95.	B. W. Grove.....	Reliance	7,	Section 7	26,453	1	26,453
96.	Leslie Low.....	Superior	D,	Section 2	26,215	1	26,215
97.	James Harrison.....	Hanna	4,	Section 8	26,103	1	26,103
98.	Pete Glavata.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 6	25,963	1	25,963
99.	Robert Stewart.....	Reliance	7,	Section 1	25,704	1	25,704
100.	Angus Hatt.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 11	25,256	1	25,256
101.	John Cukale.....	Rock Springs	8,	Section 8	24,878	1	24,878
102.	Homer Grove.....	Reliance	1,	Section 12	23,912	1	23,912
103.	Hugh McLeod.....	Reliance	7,	Section 6	21,749	1	21,749
104.	James Herd.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 2	21,406	1	21,406
105.	Lawrence Welsh.....	Winton 3 & 7½,		Section 5	18,214	1	18,214
106.	Wm. T. Sharp.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,		Section 12	19,222	2	9,611

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

1.	Thos. Foster.....	Rock Springs	174,579	0	No Injury
2.	Port Ward.....	Superior	152,215	0	No Injury
3.	E. R. Henningsen.....	Hanna	139,797	0	No Injury
4.	R. W. Fowkes.....	Winton	95,949	0	No Injury
5.	William Telck.....	Reliance	103,817	1	103,817
ALL SECTIONS, 1939.....			3,091,486	24	128,812
ALL SECTIONS, 1938.....			2,868,569	26	110,330

Keep Your Name Off This List

THE following men, on account of their having sustained a lost-time injury during the period January 1 to November 30, 1939, are ineligible to participate in the drawing for the grand prize, an automobile to be awarded at the close of the year 1939.

Enrico Bergamo, Rock Springs
 Albino Brugnara, Rock Springs
 Joe Faigl, Rock Springs
 Attilio Pedri, Rock Springs
 Joe Sikich, Rock Springs
 John K. Smith, Rock Springs
 Mike F. Timko, Rock Springs
 John Titmus, Rock Springs
 Carl Boyer, Reliance
 William Foote, Reliance
 Floyd Hindman, Reliance
 Carl Hughes, Reliance
 Mike Kokas, Reliance
 Joe Palomino, Reliance
 Frank Jackson, Winton
 Arthur J. Tirre, Winton
 Edward Hanking, Superior
 Kenneth Meyers, Superior
 Joe Passera, Superior
 Milutin Y. Shepanovich, Superior
 George Cotsifakis, Hanna
 Howard B. Rodda, Hanna
 James Meekin, Hanna



STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY DEPARTMENTS OR MINES SINCE THE LAST LOST-TIME INJURY

FIGURES TO NOVEMBER 30, 1939

	<i>Underground Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs No. 4	127
Rock Springs No. 8	17
Reliance No. 1	267
Reliance No. 7	9
Winton No. 1	398
Winton No. 3	1,208
Winton No. 7½	146
Superior "C"	198
Superior "D"	99
Superior D. O. Clark	122
Hanna No. 4	49

	<i>Outside Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple	3,320
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple	1,900
Reliance Tipple	106
Winton Tipple	3,520
Superior "C" Tipple	526
Superior "D" Tipple	974
Superior D. O. Clark Tipple	673
Hanna No. 4 Tipple	748

	<i>General Outside Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs	2,632
Reliance	589
Winton	3,117
Superior	3,389
Hanna	1,492

Motor-vehicle fatalities for the first half of 1939 (according to the National Safety Council) shows a reduction of 660 deaths from the total of 13,500 set for the same period of 1938, a reduction of five per cent. Due, however, to increased vehicular mileage, the mileage death rate is about 10 per cent under 1938.

Figures released by the Bureau of Public Roads show that, in 1938, there were 29,485,680 automobiles in operation, with 1,085,422 trailers and 108,541 motorcycles. American autos used nearly 21½ billion gallons of gasoline in 1938, the average tax of 4 cents per gallon netting the various State Governments \$771,764,000, and registration and inspection fees totalling \$388,825,000.

SAFE FOOTING

S is for Safety, which means freedom from danger and loss.
A is for Accident, which always upsets your plans.
F is for Facts, which form the basis for sound judgment.
E is for Experience. We can profit by that of others as well as our own.
T is for Time. Today only is ours, Tomorrow never comes.
Y is for You. If we are to avoid accidents YOU have to do something about it.
S is for Senses. Each of the five, (Seeing, Smelling, Hearing, Touching and Taste) is essential to a full and happy life. Guard them well.
H is for Help. Everyone needs a friend. To have one, BE one.
O is for others, who depend on You. Think of them before you "take a chance," then "play safe."
E is for Example. You are somebody's hero. Live up to that ideal.
S is for Store. Our Store makes it easy for you to obtain Safety Shoes at low cost and on easy payments. Stay safe with SAFETY SHOES.

PERFECTLY SIMPLE

The way to have teeth with which you can crack nuts is to refrain from cracking nuts with your teeth.

The way to have a stomach in which you can put practically any kind of food is to refrain from putting practically any kind of food into your stomach.

The way to have eyes with which you can read fine print in a poor light is to refrain from reading fine print in poor light.

The way to have friends who would give you the shirt off their respective backs is to refrain from asking them for their shirts.

The way to make friends with a traffic cop so that he will overlook slight infractions of the traffic rules is to avoid slight infractions of the traffic rules.

—The Transmitter.

A POEM FOR WORRIERS

Recently a questionnaire was sent to a group of old men by members of the medical profession. They discovered that the men who lived to a ripe old age were unanimous about rule number one: Avoid worry. In my files I have a news clipping which gives a wife's comment on the life of her husband, who has just passed the one-hundred mile-post. "He always has done the best he could," she said. "Nothing worries him."

Perhaps you would like to clip for your scrapbook, or frame and hang above your desk, as a reminder not to worry, this little poem:

"The worry cow might have lived till now,
If she'd only saved her breath,
But she feared the hay wouldn't last all day
So she choked herself to death."

Robert Burns

THOSE who have read the poems of Robert Burns, the plowboy of Ayr, Scotland, born in poverty, January 25, 1759, dying in abject poverty at the age of 37, cannot but think of him when his birth month rolls around. Just recently we came across an autobiographical sketch written in the form of a letter to Dr. John Moore, a physician and famous author, who was the father of Sir John Moore, a General in the British army, who was killed in the battle of Corunna, Spain, January 16, 1809, and who was buried before daylight the next morning in the ramparts of Corunna. It was of General Moore that the Reverend Charles Wolfe wrote, "The Burial of Sir John Moore," classed as an example of the most perfect English ever written. The letter by Burns to Dr. Moore follows:

"Mauchline, August 2, 1787.

"For some months past I have been rambling over the country, but I am now confined with some lingering complaints, originating, as I take it, in the stomach. To divert my spirits a little in this miserable fog of ennui, I have taken a whim to give you a history of myself. My name has made some little noise in this country; you have done me the honour to interest yourself very warmly in my behalf; and I think a faithful account of what character of a man I am, and how I came by that character, may perhaps amuse you in an idle moment. I will give you an honest narrative, though I know it will be often at my own expense, for I assure you, sir, I have, like Solomon, whose character, excepting in the trifling affair of wisdom, I sometimes think I resemble—I have, I say, like him turned my eyes to behold madness and folly, and like him, too, frequently shaken hands with their intoxicating friendship. After you have perused these pages, should you think them trifling and impertinent, I only beg leave to tell you that the poor author wrote them under some twitching qualms of conscience, arising from a suspicion that he was doing what he ought not to do; a predicament he has more than once been in before.

"I have not the most distant pretensions to assume that character which the pye-coated guardians of escutcheons call a gentleman. When at Edinburgh last winter, I got acquainted in the Herald's office; and, looking through that granary of honours, I there found almost every name in the kingdom; but for me.

"My ancient but ignoble blood

"Has crept thro' scoundrels ever since the flood

"Gules, purple, argent, etc., quite disowned me.

"My father was of the north of Scotland, the son of a farmer, and was thrown by early

misfortunes on the world at large; where, after many years' wanderings and sojournings, he picked up a pretty large quantity of observation and experience, to which I am indebted for most of my little pretensions to wisdom. I have met with few who understood men, their manners and their ways, equal to him; but stubborn, ungainly integrity, and headlong, ungovernable irascibility, are disqualifying circumstances; consequently, I was born a very poor man's son. For the first six or seven years of my life, my father was gardener to a worthy gentleman of small estate in the neighborhood of Ayr. Had he continued in that station, I must have marched off to be one of the little underlings about a farmhouse; but it was his dearest wish and prayer to have it in his power to keep his children under his own eye, till they could discern between good and evil; so with the assistance of his generous master, my father ventured on a small farm on his estate.

"At those years, I was by no means a favourite with anybody. I was a good deal noted for a retentive memory, a stubborn sturdy something in my disposition, and an enthusiastic idiotic piety. I say idiotic piety, because I was then but a child. Though it cost the schoolmaster some thrashings, I made an excellent English scholar; and by the time I was ten or eleven years of age, I was a critic in substantives, verbs, and particles. In my infant and boyish days, too, I owe much to an old woman who resided in the family, remarkable for her ignorance, credulity, and superstition. She had, I suppose, the largest collection in the country of tales and songs concerning devils, ghosts, fairies, brownies, witches, warlocks, spunkies, kelpies, elf-candles, dead-lights, wraiths, apparitions, cantraps, giants, enchanted towers, dragons, and other trumpery. This cultivated the latent seeds of poetry; but had so strong an effect on my imagination, that to this hour, in my nocturnal rambles, I sometimes keep a sharp lookout in suspicious places; and though nobody can be more sceptical than I am in such matters, yet it often takes an effort of philosophy to shake off these idle terrors.

"The earliest composition that I recollect taking pleasure in, was 'The Vision of Mirza,' and a hymn of Addison's beginning, 'How are thy servants blest, O Lord!' I particularly remember one half-stanza which was music to my boyish ear—

"For though on dreadful whirls we hung

"High on the broken wave—

I met with these pieces in Mason's English Collection, one of my schoolbooks. The first two

books I ever read in private, and which gave me more pleasure than any two books I ever read since, were 'The Life of Hannibal,' and 'The History of Sir William Wallace.' Hannibal gave my young ideas such a turn, that I used to strut in raptures up and down after the recruiting drum and bagpipe, and wish myself tall enough to be a soldier; while the story of Wallace poured a Scottish prejudice into my veins, which will boil along there till the floodgates of life shut in eternal rest.

"Polemical divinity about this time was putting the country half mad, and I, ambitious of shining in conversation parties on Sundays, between sermons, at funerals, etc., used a few years afterward to puzzle Calvinism with so much heat and indiscretion, that I raised a hue and cry of heresy against me, which has not ceased to this hour.

"My vicinity to Ayr was of some advantage to me. My social disposition, when not checked by some modifications of spirited pride, was like our catechism definition of infinitude, without bounds or limits. I formed several connections with other youngers, who possessed superior advantages; the youngling actors who were busy in the rehearsal of parts, in which they were shortly to appear on the stage of life, where, alas! I was destined to drudge behind the scenes. It is not commonly at this green age, that our young gentry have a just sense of the immense distance between them and their ragged playfellows. It takes a few dashes into the world to give the young great man that proper, decent, unnoticing disregard for the poor, insignificant, stupid devils, the mechanics and peasantry around him, who were perhaps, born in the same village. My young superiors never insulted the clouterly appearance of my ploughboy carcase, the two extremes of which were often exposed to all the inclemencies of all the seasons. They would give me stray volumes of books; among them, even then, I could pick up some observations, and one, whose heart, I am sure, not even the 'Munny Begum' scenes have tainted, helped me to a little French. Parting with these my young friends and benefactors, as they occasionally went off for the East or West Indies, was often to me a sore affliction; but I was soon called to more serious evils. My father's generous master died, the farm proved a ruinous bargain; and to clench the misfortune, we fell into the hands of a factor, who sat for the picture I have drawn of one in my tale of 'Twa Dogs.' My father was advanced in life, when he married; I was the eldest of seven children, and he, worn out by early hardships, was unfit for labour. My father's spirit was soon irritated, but not easily broken. There was a freedom in his lease in two years more, and to weather these two years, we retrenched

our expenses. We lived very poorly; I was a dexterous ploughman for my age; and the next eldest to me was a brother (Gilbert), who could drive the plough very well, and help me to thrash the corn. A novel-writer might, perhaps, have viewed these scenes with some satisfaction, but so did not I; my indignation yet boils at the recollection of the scoundrel factor's insolent threatening letters, which used to set us all in tears.

"This kind of life—the cheerless gloom of a hermit, with the unceasing moil of a galley slave, brought me to my sixteenth year; a little before which period I first committed the sin of rhyme. You know our country custom of coupling a man and woman together as partners in the labours of harvest. In my fifteenth autumn, my partner was a bewitching creature, a year younger than myself. My scarcity of English denies me the power of doing her justice in that language, but you know the Scottish idiom: she was a 'bonnie, sweet, sonsie (engaging) lass.' In short, she, altogether unwittingly to herself, initiated me in that delicious passion, which, in spite of acid disappointment, ginhorse prudence, and bookworm philosophy, I hold to be the first of human joys, our dearest blessing here below! How she caught the contagion I cannot tell; you medical people talk much of infection from breathing the same air, the touch, etc., but I never expressly said I loved her. Indeed I did not know myself why I liked so much to loiter behind with her, when returning in the evening from our labours; why the tones of her voice made my heartstrings thrill like an AEolian harp; and particularly why my pulse beat such a furious ratan, when I looked and fingered over her little hand to pick out the cruel nettlestings and thistles. Among her other love-inspiring qualities, she sung sweetly; and it was her favourite reel to which I attempted giving an embodied vehicle in rhyme. I was not so presumptuous as to imagine that I could make verses like printed ones, composed by men who had Greek and Latin; but my girl sung a song which was said to be composed by a small country laird's son, on one of his father's maids, with whom he was in love; and I saw no reason why I might not rhyme as well as he; for, excepting that he could smear sheep, and cast peats, his father living in the moorlands, he had no more scholar-craft than myself.

"Thus with me began love and poetry, which at times have been my only, and till within the last twelve months, have been my highest, enjoyment. My father struggled on till he reached the freedom in his lease, when he entered on a larger farm, about ten miles farther in the country. The nature of the bargain he made was such as to throw a little ready money into

his hands at the commencement of his lease, otherwise the affair would have been impracticable. For four years we lived comfortably here, but a difference commencing between him and his landlord as to terms, after three years' tossing and whirling in the vortex of litigation, my father was just saved from the horrors of a jail, by a consumption, which, after two years' promises, kindly stepped in, and carried him away, to where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary are at rest!

"It is during the time that we lived on this farm that my little story is most eventful. I was, at the beginning of this period, perhaps the most ungainly, awkward boy in the parish—no hermit was less acquainted with the ways of the world. What I know of ancient story was gathered from Salmon's and Guthrie's Geographical Grammars; and the ideas I had formed of modern manners, of literature, and criticism, I got from the Spectator. These, with Pope's Works, some Plays of Shakespeare, Tull and Dickson on Agriculture, The 'Pantheon,' Locke's 'Essay on the Human Understanding,' Stackhouse's 'History of the Bible,' Justice's 'British Gardener's Directory,' Boyle's 'Lectures,' Allan Ramsay's Works, Taylor's 'Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin,' 'A Select Collection of English Songs,' and Hervey's 'Meditations,' had formed the whole of my reading. The collection of songs was my companion, day and night. I pored over them, driving my cart, or walking to labour, song by song, verse by verse; carefully noting the true, tender, or sublime, from affectation and fustian. I am convinced I owe to this practice much of my critic-craft, such as it is.

"In my seventeenth year, to give my manners a brush, I went to a country dancing-school. My father had an unaccountable antipathy against these meetings, and my going was, what to this moment I repent, in opposition to his wishes. My father, as I said before, was subject to strong passions; from that instance of disobedience in me he took a sort of dislike to me, which, I believe, was one cause of the dissipation which marked my succeeding years. I say dissipation, comparatively with the strictness, and sobriety, and regularity of Presbyterian country life; for though the will-o'-wisp meteors of thoughtless whim were almost the sole lights of my path, yet early ingrained piety and virtue kept me for several years afterward within the line of innocence. The great misfortune of my life was to want an aim. I had felt early some stirrings of ambition, but they were the blind gropings of Homer's Cyclops round the walls of his cave. I saw my father's situation entailed on me perpetual labour. The only two openings by which I could enter the temple of fortune were

the gate of niggardly economy, or the path of little chicaning bargain-making. The first is so contracted an aperture I never could squeeze myself into it; the last I always hated—there was contamination in the very entrance! Thus abandoned of aim or view in life, with a strong appetite for sociability, as well from native hilarity as from a pride of observation and remark; a constitutional melancholy or hypochondriasm that made me fly solitude; add to these incentives to social life, my reputation for bookish knowledge, a certain wild logical talent, and a strength of thought, something like the rudiments of good sense; and it will not seem surprising that I was generally a welcome guest where I visited, or any great wonder that always, where two or three met together, there was I among them. But far beyond all other impulses of my heart, was a leaning toward the adorable half of human-kind. My heart was completely tinder, and was eternally lighted up by some goddess or other; and, as in every other warfare in this world, my fortune was various; sometimes I was received with favour, and sometimes I was mortified with a repulse. At the plough, scythe, or reap-hook I feared no competitor, and thus I set absolute want at defiance; and as I never cared further for my labours than while I was in actual exercise, I spent the evenings in the way after my own heart.

"Another circumstance in my life which made some alteration in my mind and manners, was, that I spent my nineteenth summer on a smuggling coast, a good distance from home, at a noted school, to learn mensuration, surveying, dialling, etc., in which I made a pretty good progress. But I made a greater progress in the knowledge of mankind. The contraband trade was at that time very successful, and it sometimes happened to me to fall in with those who carried it on. Scenes of swaggering riot and roaring dissipation were, till this time, new to me; but I was no enemy to social life.

"My reading meantime was enlarged with the very important addition of Thomson's and Shenstone's Works. I had seen human nature in a new phase; and I engaged several of my schoolfellows to keep up a literary correspondence with me. This improved me in composition. I had met with a collection of letters by the wits of Queen Anne's reign, and pored over them most devoutly. I kept copies of any of my own letters that pleased me, and a comparison between them and the composition of most of my correspondents flattered my vanity. I carried this whim so far that, though I had not three-farthings' worth of business in the world, yet almost every post brought me as many letters as if I had been a broad plodding son of the day-book and ledger.

"My life flowed on much in the same course till my twenty-third year. The addition of two more authors to my library gave me great pleasure; Sterne and Mackenzie — 'Tristram Shandy' and the 'Man of Feeling'—were my bosom favourites. Poesy was still a darling walk for my mind, but it was only indulged in according to the humour of the hour. I had usually half a dozen or more pieces on hand; I took up one or other, as it suited the momentary tone of the mind, and dismissed the work as it bordered on fatigue. My passions, when once lighted up, raged like so many devils, till they got vent in rhyme; and then the conning over my verses, like a spell, soothed all into quiet! None of the rhymes of those days are in print, except, 'Winter, a Dirge,' the eldest of my printed pieces; 'The Death of Poor Maillie,' 'John Barleycorn,' and Songs First, Second and Third. Song Second was the ebullition of that passion which ended the forementioned school-business.

"My twenty-third year, was to me an important era. Partly through whim, and partly that I wished to set about doing something in life, I joined a flax-dresser in a neighboring town (Irvine), to learn the trade. This was an unlucky affair. As we were giving a welcome carousal to the new year, the shop took fire and burned to ashes, and I was left, like a true poet, not worth a sixpence.

"I was obliged to give up this scheme, the clouds of misfortune were gathering thick round my father's head; and, what was worst of all, he was visibly far gone in a consumption; and to crown my distresses, a beautiful girl, whom I adored, and who had pledged her soul to meet me in the field of matrimony, jilted me; with peculiar circumstances of mortification. The finishing evil that brought up the rear of this infernal file, was my constitutional melancholy being increased to such a degree, that for three months I was in a state of mind scarcely to be envied by the hopeless wretches who have got their mittimus—depart from me, ye cursed!

"From this adventure I learned something of a town life; but the principal thing which gave my mind a turn, was a friendship I formed with a young fellow, a very noble character, but a hapless son of misfortune. He was the son of a simple mechanic; but a great man in the neighbourhood taking him under his patronage, gave him a genteel education, with a view of bettering his situation in life. The patron dying just as he was ready to launch out into the world, the poor fellow in despair went to sea; where, after a variety of good and ill fortune, a little before I was acquainted with him he had been set on shore by an American privateer, on the wild coast of Connaught, stripped of everything. I

cannot quit this poor fellow's story without adding, that he is at this time master of a large West Indiaman belonging to the Thames.

"His mind was fraught with independence, magnanimity, and every manly virtue. I loved and admired him to a degree of enthusiasm, and of course strove to imitate him. In some measure I succeeded; I had pride before, but he taught it to flow in proper channels. His knowledge of the world was vastly superior to mine, and I was all attention to learn. . . . My reading only increased while in this town by two stray volumes of 'Pamela,' and one of 'Ferdinand Count Fathom,' which gave me some idea of novels. Rhyme, except some religious pieces that are in print, I had given up; but meeting with Fergusson's Scottish Poems, I strung anew my wildly sounding lyre with emulating vigour. When my father died, his all went among the hell-hounds that growl in the kennel of justice; but we made a shift to collect a little money in the family amongst us, with which to keep us together, my brother and I took a neighbouring farm. My brother wanted my hare-brained imagination, as well as my social and amorous madness; but in good sense, and every sober qualification, he was far my superior.

"I entered on this farm with a full resolution, 'come, go to, I will be wise;' I read farming books, I calculated crops; I attended markets; and in short, in spite of the devil, and the world, and the flesh, I believe I should have been a wise man; but the first year, from unfortunately buying bad seed, the second from a late harvest, we lost half our crops. This overset all my wisdom, and I returned, 'like the dog to his vomit, and the sow that was washed, to her wallowing in the mire.'

"I now began to be known in the neighbourhood as a maker of rhymes. The first of my poetic offspring that saw the light, was a burlesque lamentation on a quarrel between two reverend Calvinists, both of them figuring in my 'Holy Fair.' I had a notion myself that the piece had some merit; but, to prevent the worst, I gave a copy of it to a friend, who was very fond of such things, and told him that I could not guess who was the author of it, but that I thought it pretty clever. With a certain description of the clergy, as well as laity, it met with a roar of applause. 'Holy Willie's Prayer' next made its appearance, and alarmed the kirk-session so much, that they held several meetings to look over their spiritual artillery if haply any of it might be pointed against profane rhymers. Unluckily for me, my wanderings led me on another side, within point-blank shot of their heaviest metal. This is the unfortunate story that gave rise to my printed poem, 'The Lament.' This was a most melancholy affair, which I cannot yet bear to

reflect on, and had very nearly given me one or two of the principal qualifications for a place among those who have lost the chart, and mistaken the reckoning of rationality. I gave up my part of the farm to my brother; in truth it was only nominally mine; and made what little preparation was in my power for Jamaica.

"But before leaving my native country forever, I resolved to publish my poems. I weighed my productions as impartially as was in my power; I thought they had merit; and it was a delicious idea that I should be called a clever fellow, even though it should never reach my ears—a poor, Negro driver—or perhaps a victim to that inhospitable clime, and gone to the world of spirits! I can truly say that, poor and unknown as I then was, I had pretty nearly as high an idea of myself and of my works as I have at this moment, when the public has decided in their favour. It ever was my opinion that the mistakes and blunders, both in a rational and religious point of view, of which we see thousands daily guilty, are owing to their ignorance of themselves. To know myself had been all along my constant study. I weighed myself alone; I balanced myself with others. I watched every means of information, to see how much ground I occupied as a man and as a poet; I studied assiduously Nature's design in my formation—where the lights and shades in my character were intended. I was pretty confident my poems would meet with some applause; but at the worst, the roar of the Atlantic would deafen the voice of censure, and the novelty of West Indian scenes make me forget neglect. I threw off six hundred copies, of which I had got subscriptions for about three hundred and fifty. My vanity was highly gratified by the reception I met with from the public; and besides I pocketed, all expenses deducted, nearly twenty pounds. This sum came very seasonably, as I was thinking of indenting myself for want of money to procure my passage. As soon as I was master of nine guineas, the price of wafting me to the torrid zone, I took a steerage passage in the first ship that was to sail from the Clyde, for

"Hungry ruin had me in the wind.

"I had been for some days skulking from covert to covert, under all the terrors of a jail; as some ill-advised people had uncoupled the merciless pack of the law at my heels. I had taken the last farewell of my few friends; my chest was on the road to Greenock; I had composed the last song I should ever measure in Caledonia—"The Gloomy Night Is Gathering Fast," when a letter from Dr. Blacklock to a friend of mine, overthrew all my schemes, by opening new prospects to my poetic ambition. The doctor belonged to a set of critics for

whose applause I had not dared to hope. His opinion, that I would meet with encouragement in Edinburgh for a second edition, fired me so much, that away I posted for that city, without a single acquaintance or a single letter of introduction. The baneful star that had so long shed its blasting influence in my zenith, for once made a revolution to the nadir; and a kind Providence placed me under the patronage of one of the noblest of men, the Earl of Glencairn. Oublie moi, grand Dieu, si jamais je l'oublie (Forget me, Great God, if I ever forget him!)

"I need relate no further. At Edinburgh I was in a new world; I mingled among many classes of men but all of them new to me, and I was all attention to 'catch' the characters and 'the manners living as they rise.' Whether I have profited, time will show."

Happy New Year

James Edward Hungerford

Time to turn old Time's page over,
And begin a brand new year;
Future's bright, and we're "in clover"—
Lucky, friends, that we are here!
"Life is short, and time is fleeting"—
So a famous poet said;
Here's a better brighter greeting—
Life is long—just forge ahead!

Put the old "dead past" behind you;
Turn your back on stress and strife;
Don't let woes and worries bind you—
Take a fresh, new grip on life;
Banish riles and frets and troubles;
Oust the shadows from your heart;
Let them fade away like bubbles—
Smile—and take a whirlwind start!

ABSENT-MINDED

"What made you mutilate this handsome new book?" asked the physician's wife. "The first thing you did was to cut out a portion of it and throw it away?"

"Excuse me, my dear," was the regretful answer. "It was professional instinct. The portion you refer to was labeled 'appendix.'"

POOR PROXY

A gentleman who was once stopped by an old man begging replied: "Don't you know, my man, that fortune knocks once at every man's door?"

"Yes," said the old man, "he knocked at my door once, but I was out, and ever since then he has sent his daughter."

"His daughter?" replied the gentleman. "What do you mean?"

"Why, Miss Fortune."

Engineering Department

Electricity Not Result of One Great Discovery*

By C. E. Swann

OUR knowledge of electricity has been acquired piece-meal. In other words, our knowledge of electricity has not been the perfection of one great invention or discovery, but has been derived by the perfection of numerous phenomena more or less accidentally observed.

Electricity has been described as a powerful physical agent which makes resistance manifest by attractions and repulsions, by producing light and heat, commotions, chemical decompositions, and other phenomena.

About 600 B. C. Thales discovered that when amber was rubbed with silk it became capable of attracting light bodies. The ancients seem to have known no more than this regarding electricity; nor for the first sixteen centuries of the Christian era was much addition made to the solitary known fact in electricity.

In 1600, Gilbert, who was surgeon to Queen Elizabeth and to James I, published a book, "De Magnete," in which, for the first time, the word "electric" was used in connection with science. He died in 1603. He regarded magnetism and electricity as two emanations of one fundamental force. He showed that not merely amber, but sulphur, glass, etc., are electrics. Otto Guericke, of Magdeburg, discovered that there was a repulsive as well as an attractive force in electricity, and about 1647 constructed the first electrical machine.

Newton, in 1675, observed signs of electrical excitement in a rubbed plate of glass. Hawkesbee, who wrote in 1709, also observed similar phenomena; and Dufay, in the "Memoirs of the French Academy," between 1733 and 1737, generalized so far as to lay down the principle that electrified bodies attract all those which are not so, and repel them as soon as they have become electric by the vicinity or contact of the electric body. Dufay also discovered that a body electrified by contact with a resinous substance repelled another electrified in a similar way, and attracted one which had been electrified by contact with glass. He then concluded that the electricity derived from those two sources was of different kinds, and applied the names vitreous and resinous to them. Franklin attributed this difference to an excess or deficiency of the electric fluid, the former condition existing in electrified glass and the latter in resins.

Otto Guericke had discovered that his sulphur globe, when rubbed in a dark place, emitted faint flashes of light, and shortly afterward it was no-

ticed that a similar phenomenon occurred at the surface of the mercury when the barometer was shaken—a fact which one of the celebrated mathematicians, Bernouilli, attempted to explain on the Cartesian system, but which was afterward correctly attributed by Hawkesbee to electric charges. Wall, in 1708, observed the sparks produced from amber, and Hawkesbee noticed the sparks and "snapping" under various modifications.

Dufay and Abbe Nollet were the first to draw sparks from the human body, an experiment which attracted great attention, and became a species of fashionable diversion at the time.

The discovery of the Leyden jar is attributed to Cunaeus, of Leyden, who, while handling a vessel containing water in communication with an electric machine, was surprised at receiving a severe shock. A similar event had happened the year previous to Von Kleinst, a German prelate.

In the 18th Century, the names of the principal contributors to the advancement of electrical science are Newton, Hawkesbee, Dufay, Guericke, Cunaeus of Leyden (to whom we owe the Leyden jar), and Franklin, who, in 1747 pointed out the circumstances on which the action of the Leyden jar depends. Monnier the younger discovered that the electricity which bodies can receive depends on their surface rather than their mass, and Franklin soon found that "The whole force of the bottle and power of giving a shock is in the glass itself." He further, in 1750, suggested that electricity and lightning were identical in their nature, and in 1752 demonstrated this fact by means of his kite and key. About the same time D'Alibard and others in France erected a pointed rod 40 feet high at Marli, for the purpose of verifying Franklin's theory, which was found to give sparks on the passage of a thunder cloud. Similar experiments were repeated throughout Europe, and in 1753 Richman was instantly killed at St. Petersburg by a discharge from a rod of this kind.

The more important discoveries since those days relate rather to electricity produced by voltaic or magnetic action.

In the later history of electricity, no name is greater than that of Michael Faraday, who was born in London in 1794, was appointed by Sir Humphry Davy assistant in the laboratory of the Royal Institution in March, 1813, and in 1831

*Data from Collier's Encyclopedia.

commenced the publication of a series of splendid discoveries in electricity.

The past history of electricity centers round the frictional machine and the voltaic battery. The first-named is now only of experimental interest, and the second, if we except its use in signaling (telegraphy and telephony), is quickly being supplanted by the more economical and vastly more powerful dynamo-machine. To this contrivance, in its various forms, as designed by different makers, and in less degree to the secondary battery (yet quite in its infancy) electricians look for the advancement of their science. The fact that the Gramme and similar machines are reversible is considered to be one of the most important discoveries of the century. By reversible is meant its power to act as a motor when coupled up with a distant machine, under which circumstances its armature rapidly revolves in the reverse direction to what it would do if used directly, as in the production of the electric light. By such means the electrical transmission of power from place to place has become possible.

Important advances in the knowledge of the connection between electricity and matter have in recent years been made through the observation of the ionization of gases. The principal researches along this line were made by Professor J. J. Thomson, at the Cavendish Laboratory, at Cambridge, England.

All gases can be made conductors of electricity when the molecules of the gas have been broken into parts, that is, ionized. Among the methods of ionizing gas are (1) application of high temperature; (2) the passage of a spark in the neighborhood; (3) exposure to Roentgen Rays, or to rays from radioactive substance, such as uranium; (4) exposure to "cathode" rays; (5) exposure to "ultra-violet" light. It has been established that the negative ions of all gases, however they may be produced, are identical.

The practical application of electricity to industry and to domestic uses has been one of the great developments of the last generation. The development of the automobile has called for storage batteries of high power, and electricity has also been employed as a motive power for motor vehicles. In transportation, the use of electricity has come to be common, especially in suburban lines of railroads where a long haul is not required, and is now coming into use on general railroad systems in the east. For domestic use electricity is employed not only for lighting and heating, but for an ever-increasing number of devices including vacuum cleaners, electric irons, washing machines, and countless other devices.

America's most prolific living inventor is Carleton Ellis, Montclair, N. J. At 63 he has received patents on 750 inventions, compared to 1099 for Edison. He is particularly outstanding for his patents on quick-drying paint.

Coal Here, There, and Everywhere

E. H. DENNY, of the Bureau of Mines staff at Denver, has been assigned to the position of "in charge of Safety matters" at the Salt Lake City office, to replace Mr. J. D. Parker, who will hereafter be Assistant to Daniel Harrington, Chief of Health and Safety, Bureau of Mines.

The peak of employment in the bituminous-coal industry in 1923 was 705,000, while in 1932 it declined to a low point of 406,000. In 1937 it reached 492,000.

At the National Safety Congress recently held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, Col. John Stilwell, Vice President of Consolidated Edison Co., Inc., New York, was elected President for 1939-40.

Railroads of the country are the largest single employer of labor, their total being 974,625. Coal mining comes second in the ranks with 565,672. Other large users are: Motor Vehicles and Parts, 387,801; cotton manufacturers, 383,002; steel, 359,630. In the mining of bituminous coal, there are over 4,600 operating units.

The Whiting, Indiana, refinery of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana (the largest oil refinery unit in the world) has gone to bituminous coal for its boilers following the use of oil for more than two years. This means twelve cars of coal daily. No mean customer, eh?

Herbert G. Moulton has just been elected President of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers for the ensuing year. He is now a consulting engineer in New York City, and was born at Bellevue, Idaho.

For the second time, the Illinois Coal Operators Association has re-elected the following officers to conduct its affairs: President—M. F. Peltier, Chicago; General Counsel — Thurlow G. Essington; Secretary—Fred S. Wilkey.

The Bureau of Mines released the figures for 1937 below, which will prove of interest in this territory:

Men employed in and about the mines	589,856
Volume of labor performed, 811,000,000 man hours	
Deaths by accident	1,413 men
Men injured	68,277

Another Safety record was broken. Some 120,733 persons in the mineral and allied industries earned certificates to show they had completed Bureau of Mines courses in mine rescue and first aid, the largest number ever trained in a 12-months' period.

Christmas Activities in the Various Districts

SUPERIOR

THE usual celebrations incident to this period of the year were carried out as planned, and the children were in high glee at the wealth of goodies distributed to them and the fine entertainment put on for their delectation.

The gymnasium at the High School was well filled on the afternoon of December 22nd, to witness the Christmas play.

On Christmas eve, the Community Sunday School conducted its program and the L. D. S. Church on Sunday afternoon (24th) held in the same building a successful and pleasing two hours diversion from class rooms, and everyone in attendance left with a smile.

The American Legion members were out in front and with the help of other organizations in the town brought nuts and candy to each and every child in Superior on Sunday. Frank Pelican made a good Santa Claus.

A nice evergreen tree was stationed near the Community Church, as well as one in South Superior, and both were well decorated with tinsel and electric bulbs.

* * *

HANNA

The local Community Council on the evening of December 23rd put on a classy entertainment at the Hanna Theatre, as the subjoined program will attest:

Invocation Rev. Q. Summerfield
"Welcome" Song

Dorothy Baillie, Lorraine Campbell, Kenneth Gaskell, Nancy Sue Meekin, Willie Miyamoto, Mary Noaki, James Rodda.

"Valse Joliet" Chenette

Instrumental Solo—Helen Winchell

Accompanist—Charlotte Ainsworth

"First Aid to Santa" Play

Children of grades One, Two and Three

"Christmas Bells" Drill

Children of grades Four and Five

"Elena Polka"—Cornet Trio Keifer

Josephine Briggs, Mildred Jones, Robert Reese

Marion Jean Meredith, Accompanist

"Christmas Long Ago" Pantomime

Children of grades Six, Seven and Eight

"O Zion"—anthem Morrison

High School Girls' Glee Club

SANTA CLAUS

* * *

WINTON

The annual Christmas program, presented by the pupils of the grade school, was given Friday evening, December 22nd. The play, "When Toys Come to Life," took place in a toy hospital. The toys came to life from 11 o'clock until midnight, Christmas Eve. A doctor mends them all so that they are ready to return to the boys and girls who

own them. One hundred pupils took part in the play. Christmas carols were sung at the close of the entertainment and the audience was asked to join in singing "Joy to the World."

The program was enjoyed by all. It was conducted by the Winton teachers. Misses Longwith, Duncan, Johnson, Williams, and Mr. Currie, under the supervision of Miss Brown, the music instructor.

After the program, candy, apples, and a twenty-five-cent coin were given to the children by the local Union and the Community Council. Following that was a dance during which the topic of the coming of St. Nicholas (which part was ably portrayed by LeRoy McTee) was constantly discussed by the boys and girls.

The hall was beautifully decorated by Mr. Hans Madsen, the ladies of the community council, and the Winton teachers. The Christmas colors of red and green predominated.

The pupils and teachers wish to thank the community council, the Local Union, The Union Pacific Coal Company, and the ladies for their help and cooperation in making this a successful event each year.

* * *

ROCK SPRINGS

A massive tree, beautifully illuminated and decorated, bore mute evidence of much labor on the part of the Community Council, which organization had in its charge the entire Christmas program at the Old Timers' Building the evening of December 22nd.

Twelve hundred sacks of candy, nuts, apples, and oranges were distributed to the children, needy families to the number of fifteen received Christmas boxes, while seasonal clothing was handed out to twelve juveniles.

Superintendent V. O. Murray was Chairman and Morgan Roberts made up very good as Santa Claus. A brief program followed:

Piano Solo Billie Hetts

Accordion Duet Marjorie and Roy Zelenka

Song Barbara Marshall

Ventriloquism "Tommy" Smith and Stooges

Needless to state that the building was crowded and all the youngsters wore broad smiles.

* * *

RELIANCE

Thursday night, December 21st, at the High School gymnasium, before a large crowd, was presented a Christmas operetta "When Toys Come to Life," by the grade school children, over 100 youngsters taking part therein.

On Saturday evening, December 23rd, a free dance at Bungalow Hall drew a big attendance.

On Sunday afternoon (24th) the Union Sunday School put on the following Christmas program at the High School gymnasium:

The Welcome Song Leona Francis and Ernest Fresques
 Poem Shandus Martin
 Mickey and Ernest Fresques
 Song Mary Ann Kovach
 Poem Beverly Graham
 Reading Harriet Thomas
 Poem Shirley Meeks and Jack Bacskey
 A Play, "Xmas Spirit Rescue" by the Sunbeam Class
 A vocal Duet Mary Ann Kovach & Shandus Martin
 Christmas Carols

At the conclusion of the program, candy, nuts and fruit were given to the children. The widows, needy and old men of the community were remembered with appropriate gifts.

The Bungalow Hall was attractively decorated with colored lights and a pretty Christmas tree stood out in front of the building.

The above program and treats was made possible by the combined efforts of all Union and Non-Union employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company, as well as the Reliance Community Council.

New Year's Resolution

A SURVEY by the American Institute of Public Opinion shows that the habit of making New Year's resolutions is far from outworn, as twenty-eight persons in every hundred (the equivalent of about 25,000,000 grown-ups) admitted forming at least one "resolve" for 1940.

Women proved more inclined to resolutions than men, and there were interesting differences in what the two sexes considered most important.

Both men and women, however, agreed in listing the saving of money as the most popular single resolution, with women particularly emphatic on the point, according to the *New York Times*.

Next to saving more money, women were resolved to improve their "characters" and dispositions and to go to church oftener. Men resolved to "do better in business" and to cut down on their smoking and drinking.

The complete list of men's resolutions, as reported to the field investigators, follows:

1. Save more money.
2. Better myself in business.
3. Stop smoking or reduce smoking.
4. Stop or reduce drinking.
5. Improve my character.
6. Be more religious; go to church oftener.
7. Make more effort to get a job.
8. Improve my disposition.
9. Keep more regular hours.
10. Be more charitable.
11. Improve my mind; get more education.
12. Be a better husband and father.
13. Stop gambling.
14. Be less critical of other people.
15. Be more ambitious.

It is interesting to note that, while only a small number of women felt the need of making resolutions against gambling or drinking, considerably

more women wanted to "be more ambitious" and "to improve my disposition" than men. The list of women's resolutions is:

1. Save more money.
2. Improve my character.
3. Be more religious; go to church oftener.
4. Improve my disposition.
5. Be more charitable.
6. Better myself in business.
7. Manage my home and children better.
8. Stop smoking.
9. Keep more regular hours.
10. Be more ambitious.
11. Improve my mind; get more education.
12. Be less critical of people.
13. Make more effort to get a job.
14. Stop gambling.
15. Stop drinking.

Obituary Notes

Irvin R. Smith, age 64, passed away at his home, Haxton, Colorado, on December 9th. Old employes will recall that Mr. Smith, some 30 years ago (1909-10-11), worked in the Company machine shops here, and that he was a brother-in-law of Mrs. Chas. Crofts. He leaves to mourn his loss a widow and four grown children.

Frank B. Crumley died at the Wyoming General Hospital Sunday evening, December 10th, following a confinement at that institution for ten days past, although he had been in poor health for many years. He was a native of Ohio and came to Rock Springs in 1903 at the behest of Dr. R. Harvey Reed, then Division Surgeon of the Union Pacific System, to take charge of the "Miner." In later years he acquired possession of the publication and conducted it up to the time of his passing. He was a staunch Republican in politics, fraternally was a member of the Elks Lodge No. 624, and a communicant of the Episcopal Church. Funeral services were held at that edifice the afternoon of December 12th, Rev. E. L. Tull, Pastor, officiating. A widow survives, together with a brother and a sister, the two latter reside in Ohio.

Mr. Crumley was looked upon as the dean of Wyoming newspapermen, and the Fourth Estate loses a valuable member in his passing.

Emerson wrote: "A man is what he is thinking all day." Let's try dodging the grief in the newspapers for awhile. Let's read the editorial pages and let it go at that. When we get home in the evening let's reach for Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn," or David Grayson's "Adventures in Contentment" or some other humorous or inspiring book. Let's make it a rule to read something inspiring every day of our lives to keep our minds focused on the bright, hopeful, sunny side of living.

Some Vagrant Verse

FOR January we submit short verses, interesting, whether good, bad or indifferent. Our first is from "Of The Months" by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, patterned from "Folgore da San Geminiano," a thirteenth century composition.

"JANUARY"

"For January I give you vests of skins,
And mighty fires in hall, and torches lit;
Chambers with happy beds and all things fit;
Smooth silken sheets, rough furry counterpanes;
And sweetmeats baked; and one that deftly spins
Warm arras; and Douay cloth, and store of it;
And on this merry manner still to twit
The wind, when most his mastery the wind wins.
Or issuing forth at seasons in the day.
Ye'll fling soft handfuls of the soft white snow
Among the damsels standing round in play;
And when you are all tired and all aglow,
Indoors again the court shall hold its sway,
And the free Fellowship continue so."

Next a light effusion taken from a popular columnist's collection, a witty punch at the French bill-of-fare so often affected in the larger hotels, the author, "Pat Cronin of St. Mary's," where, we do not know:

MENU MARSEILLAISE

Allons, enfants de la patrie—
Up ye Americans all!
Blast all cartes du jour and such:
Up to the clarion call!

Trenchermen native, defend our soil—
Trenchermen, into the trench!
A bas the Gallic galimaufries—
Down with the menu French!

"Timbale de supremes de volailles Richelieu"—
There's patois, my friend, methinks few go:
And in case you don't care for 'em "Richelieu"
You may have your "timbale Victor Hugo."

So allons, enfants de la patrie—
What though head waiters blench?
Let's have dish dialects understood:
Nix upon menus in French.

Our next is from the father of English poetry, Geoffrey Chaucer, (1340-1400) whose Canterbury Tales are known to the reading world. Chaucer says a few complimentary things of the old "Doctour" who yet serves in the regions where modern specialists are unknown.

THE GENERAL PRACTITIONER

A. D. 1400

With us ther was a Doctour of Phisyk.
In al this world ne was ther noon him lyk
To speak of phisik and of surgerye;
For he was grounded in astronomye.
He kepte his pacient a ful greet del
In houres by his magik naturel.
Wel coude he fortunen the ascendent
Of his images for his pacient.
He knew the cause of everich maladye,
Were it of hoot or cold, or moiste, or dryc,
And where engendred and of what humour;
He was a verrey parfit practisour.

Our closing selection is a translation from the French by that strange character Oscar Wilde, in whose nature mingled with genius was a strain of the perverse:

"BALLADE DE MARGUERITE"

"I am weary of lying within the chase
When the knights are meeting in the market-place.

"Nay, go not thou to the red-roofed town
Lest the hoofs of the war-horse tread thee down.

"But I would not go where the Squires ride,
I would only walk by my Lady's side.

"Alack, and alack, thou art overbold,
A Forester's son may not eat of gold.

"Will she love me the less that my Father is seen
Each Martinmas day in a doubtlet green?

"Perchance she is sewing at tapestry;
Spindle and loom are not meet for thee.

"Ah, if she is working the arras bright
I might ravel the threads by the fire-light.

"Perchance she is hunting of the deer,
How could you follow o'er hill and mere?

"Ah, if she is riding with the court,
I might run beside her and wind the morte.

"Perchance she is kneeling in St. Denis,
(On her soul may our Lady have gramercy).

"Ah, if she is praying in lone chapelle,
I might swing the censer and ring the bell.

"Come in, my son, for you look sae pale,
The father shall fill thee with a stoup of ale.

"But who are these knights in bright array?
Is it a pageant the rich folks play?

"Tis the king of England from over sea.
Who has come unto visit our fair countrie.

"But why does the curfew toll sae low?
And why do the mourners walk a-row?

"O 'tis Hugh of Amiens, my sister's son,
Who is lying stark, for his day is done.

"Nay, nay, for I see white lilies clear;
It is no strong man who lies on the bier.

"O 'tis old Dame Jeannette that kept the hall,
I knew she would die at the autumn fall.

"Dame Jeannette has not that gold-brown hair,
Old Jeannette was not a maiden fair.

"O 'tis none of our kith and none of our kin,
(Her soul may our Lady assoil from sin).

"But I hear the boy's voice chaunting sweet,
'*Elle est morte, la Marguerite.*'

"Come in, my son, and lie on the bed,
And let the dead folk bury their dead.

"O mother, you know I loved her true:
O mother, hath one grave room for two?"

Another Antarctic Expedition

LINCOLN Ellsworth, famed explorer of Polar regions, is now perfecting plans for his fifth expedition to Antarctica, which will embody spending the winter of 1940-41. Prior to sailing for Europe with his wife on August 5th (Conte di Savoia) he talked to a New York Times scribe and stated he had already begun negotiations to obtain a new base ship in Norway to replace the WYATT EARP which he sold to the Australian government. During the next year he proposes to study airplane equipment and begin the organization of the expedition personnel, his objective being to winter at the South Pole or continue his explorations in James W. Ellsworth Land, which he named for his father several years ago.

So far as transportable equipment would permit, endeavors would be made to dig into the polar ice cap with a view to learning something of the history of Antarctic weather by the various snow and ice layers which lie beneath the surface.

He informed the newspaper man that there are indications of natural wealth on both the Indian and Pacific sides, and the sedimentary nature of the terrain of Ellsworth Land on the Pacific side indicates the possibilities of oil; while from the Indian side specimens he brought back suggest the availability of minerals such as silver and copper.

The expedition will be independent from the Government one headed by Rear Admiral Byrd, but Mr. Ellsworth said both projects would work in close cooperation.

Apostrophe to the Mule

DOUBTLESS most of us have heard this tale of what a man once said to his mule. We don't know who wrote it, so we can't give him credit. But since the "Hee-haw" has made his comeback on the farm as well as in politics, we believe our readers will enjoy it. So here goes.

"Over the hill trailed a man behind a mule drawing a plow. Said the man to the mule: 'Bill, you are just a mule, the son of a jackass, and I am a man made in the image of God. Yet here we work, hitched up together year after year. I often wonder if you work for me or I work for you. Verily, I think it a partnership between a mule and a fool, for surely I work as hard as you, if not harder. Plowing or cultivating we cover the same distance, but you do it on four legs and I on two. I, therefore, do twice as much as you do.

"Soon we will be preparing for a corn crop. When the crop is harvested I give one-third to the landlord for being so kind as to let me use a small speck of God's earth. One-third goes to you and the rest is mine. You consume all of your portion with the exception of the cobs, while I divide mine among seven children, six hens, two ducks and a banker. If we both need shoes, you get 'em, you are getting the best of me, and I ask you, is it fair for a mule, the son of a jackass, to swindle a man—the Lord of Creation—out of his substance?

"Why you only help to plow and cultivate the ground, and I alone must cut, shock and husk the corn, while you look over the pasture fence and hee-haw at me. All fall and most of the winter the whole family, from baby up picks cotton to help raise money to pay taxes and buy a new set of harness and pay the mortgage on you. And what do you care about the mortgage? Not a thing, you 'onery' cuss. I even have to do the worrying about the mortgage on your tough, ungrateful hide.

"About the only time I am your better, is on election day, for I can vote and you can't. And after election I realize that I was fully as big a jackass as your papa. Verily, I am prone to wonder if politics were made for a man or a jackass, or to make jackasses of men. And that ain't all, Bill. When you're dead, that's supposed to be the end of you. But me? The preachers tell me that when I die I may go to hell forever. That is, Bill, if I don't do just as they say. And most of what they say, keeps me from getting any fun out of life.

"Tell me, Willyum, considering these things, how can you keep a straight face and still look so dumb and solemn?"—The Ceramic Forum.

There was an old fisher named Fischer,

Who fished from the edge of a fissure,

Till a fish, with a grin

Pulled the fisherman in,

Now they're fishing the fissure for Fischer!

William Smith, the Father of English Geology*

ON August 28, 1839, William Smith, who was on his way to attend the meeting of the British Association at Birmingham, caught a cold and died at the house of a friend at Northampton.

Behind this prosaic record of death there lies a romantic and important chapter in the history of the foundation of science, for during the half-century since he began to work as a pupil to a surveyor (Edward Webb, of Stow-in-the-Wold), Smith had earned for himself the right to be called "Father of English Geology," and, perhaps a more evident indication of fame, had come to be known among kindred spirits as "Strata Smith."

The son of an Oxfordshire farmer, Smith became interested in stones and in fossils as he worked in his father's fields, and, during the course of his early work in land draining and canal making, he was able to make a systematic study of the peculiarities of the strata exposed in many parts of England and Wales.

He noticed that the various layers of rock were arranged in a regular order, resting upon one another in a sequence that seemed to be repeated wherever the same series was exposed; he also noticed that the general assemblage of the fossils in each set of beds was in some way peculiar to it; from this he concluded that the fossils could be used to identify a stratum when, owing to a covering of soil or of rock, it could not be seen as a continuous exposure from one place to another, or when, having been locally washed away, as during the formation of a valley, it occurred in discontinuous outcrops.

Having established the principle that the rocks of the earth's crust were arranged in an orderly manner, those at the top in any one exposure having been formed later than those beneath, and having shown that the various strata could be identified by means of their fossils, Smith proceeded to indicate upon a map the outcrops and relative ages of the various groups of strata which he recognised as he traveled about the country.

At last, after many delays, arising partly from the magnitude of the task, for travel facilities at the end of the 18th century and early in the 19th were not what they are today, partly from lack of accurate maps on which to record his data, and partly because he was introducing a new idea at a time when new ideas were not given a cordial welcome,

*National Museum of Wales, Cardiff.

he published, in 1815, a "Geological Map of England and Wales," on the scale of five miles to the inch. This was the first true geological map, apart from some small manuscript maps of his own making, and it became the basis of all later geological maps of this country and the standard of geological maps for the world.

Smith was essentially a practical man, and his writings deal almost exclusively with the identification of stratified rocks, and with the application in mining, quarrying, and civil engineering, of the principles he had so clearly enunciated. He was, as his nephew, John Phillips, also an eminent geologist, recorded, "remarkably disinclined to indulge in himself, or even to tolerate in others mere speculation in geology."

We can best illustrate his character and his attitude to his work by quoting from some notes he made when, in 1794, he was sent on a tour with a view to obtaining information about canal construction on behalf of the promoters of the Somersetshire Coal Canal, which was to carry coal from High Littleton in Somerset to the Kennet and Avon Canal at Bath.

"This was joyous intelligence to me," he wrote. "I wished to travel: for I foresaw that the truth and practicability of my system must be tested far and wide before its uses could be generally known and its worth duly appreciated. . . No journey purposely contrived could have better answered my purpose."

"To sit forward in the chaise was a favour readily granted; my eager eyes were never idle a moment; and post-haste traveling only put me upon new resources. General views, under existing circumstances, were the best that could have been taken, and the facility of knowing, by contours and other features, what might be the kind of stratification in the hills, is a proof of early advancement in the generalisation of phenomena."

Although the tour was primarily concerned with canals, Smith found time to make notes on coal and collieries, for which, he tells us, he "provided an extra memorandum book."

He noted, for example, that steam engines were "better applied to raising coal in Yorkshire than in Somerset," and described the use of "Mr. Curr's sliding rods"—the guides or wooden grooves carried up each side of the shaft for the reception of



WILLIAM SMITH (1769—1839)
"The Father of English Geology."

the ends of the cross-bar to which the corves were suspended.

Their object was to secure smoothness of movement and to remove the risk of collision during winding, and they were invented by John Curr, of Sheffield, to whom also was due the introduction into coal mines of cast iron rails (or plates) upon which to run the barrows containing the coal—an innovation that greatly reduced the hardships associated with the work of those who conveyed the coal from the working place to the horse roads.

In the North, Smith was surprised to see the fires which they kept for promoting ventilation, "as in the Somersetshire collieries there is no want of a good current." This was an allusion to the practice of placing braziers of burning coal near the top of the upcast shaft, or furnaces at the bottom, in order to induce the movement of air through the mine.

In 1803, Smith came into contact with Richard Crawshaw, called at the time "The Iron King" of Merthyr Tydfil, and Crawshaw wrote to Smith about a proposal made by Sir John Sinclair (President of the Board of Agriculture) that he (Smith) should be "united with the corps of surveying engineers," but the proposal was never put into effect, probably because geology had not by then been sufficiently well established: 30 years elapsed before a similar proposal made by Henry de la Beche met with official approval, and the foundations of the Geological Survey were laid.

Although official support for his work was not forthcoming, Smith continued to be in great demand by those desirous of discovering mineral wealth, or facilitating its exploitation and transport, but it is only possible here to indicate some of his contacts with collieries—an aspect of his work that has received less notice than it deserves.

In Durham, he demonstrated the existence of the "concealed coal field" where Coal Measures underlie the Magnesian Limestone. Local practical men—the "coal viewers" of Newcastle—maintained that there was no coal or at least very poor coal under the limestone," but Smith showed that the Magnesian Limestone rested unconformably upon the Coal Measures, and he not only estimated its thickness, but indicated the distribution of the Coal Measures beneath, and after a good deal of opposition the South Hetton Colliery near Durham was established—a colliery of sufficient importance to have been equipped with what was at the time the finest pumping engines in the North of England.

On another occasion while a pit was being sunk at Batheaston, a borehole in the bottom tapped a spring, water broke in, "overpowered the engine, and filled the pit to a depth of 90 yd." Called in to deal with the difficulty, Smith prepared a long stout piece of wood, octagonal in section but tapering to a point, and fixed to its thick end a heavy iron top with an eye to which a rope could be attached. The appliance was lowered into the pit, and moved about in the water until the point entered the borehole and was allowed to drop in it. The

iron head was then unscrewed and raised by means of its suspended rope and allowed to drop, hammer-like, on the end of the rod until the hole was plugged, and the pumping engine was able again to cope with the water.

As early as 1793, he wrote, in his notebook, a memorandum on the preparation of a model to illustrate a colliery in which he was interested. It began, "Make a model of the strata of earth and coal at High Littleton of the same materials of which they are composed, reduced to scale and placed in the same order in which they are found in sinking pits. Make a section of it. N. B.—Red ground and other soft materials may be mixed up with gum water or some kind of glutinous substance." He then described how the model was to be built up of the materials of which each stratum is composed, and was to be divided into sections that could be taken apart to explain the method of mining for coal. The hard well-jointed rocks "may be in pieces stuck together with gum, which will represent the water found in the joints. The brooks above ground may be filled with gum, which will be a good representation of water." Finally, he emphasized the importance of adding scales showing the "true and proportionate vertical and horizontal measures."

Smith has now been dead for a century, and his work in and around collieries has been all but forgotten, but when we have to deal with problems that involve reference to the stratification of rocks, it is William Smith that we have to thank for enunciating the Law of Superposition, and when we use fossil shells and plants as a means of correlating coal seams and the Coal Measures, we are building on the foundation which Smith laid when he showed that "organised fossils" were criteria for the identification of strata.

—From the *Colliery Guardian*.

1940

AS THESE few lines are being penned, old 1939 is fast fading from the scene, and 366 new days will soon be amongst us. How are you going to spend them? In bygone days, it was usually customary to sit down in a quiet place and make a list of resolutions of what could be done away with, what long-formed bad or injurious habits may be dispensed with? Some wag has remarked, "the bigger they come, the quicker they break them."

An Irish Guards' officer called up a sergeant and spoke of the untidy appearance of a recruit: "He looks very slovenly, sergeant."

"Yes, sir."

"Are you sure he washes?"

"Yes, sir."

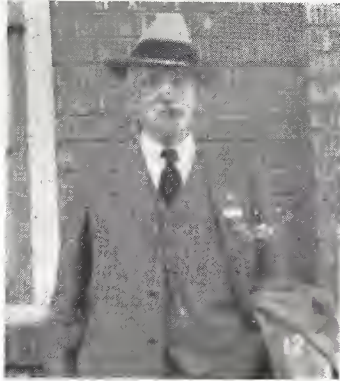
"Absolutely certain that he washes?"

"Yes, sir, but he dries a bad color, sir."

Ye Old Timers

Death of Old Timer Patrick J. Russell

THERE passed away at his home in Denver on the morning of December 5th, Patrick J. Russell.



Patrick J. Russell

Born at Gilkee, County Clare, Ireland, on February 10, 1862, his first employment in this country was in 1878, with Union Pacific Railroad Company at Armstrong, Kansas, and with The Union Pacific Coal Company at Como, Colorado, in 1883, he quitting for brief periods, only to come back to

the fold. His last employment was as Hoisting Engineer at Hanna, where, after a very lengthy service, he took ill, removed to Denver, and was granted a pension August 1, 1926. He was an honored member of the Old Timers' Association, and wore a badge signifying sixty years in Union Pacific employment.

The remains were interred in Mt. Olivet Cemetery at Denver on December 8th. One son, Edward P., survives.

Old Timer John W. Randolph III

JOHN W. Randolph, one of our Old Timers, and, in recent years, carried on the Company pension roll, with residence at Los Angeles, was brought back to this city and placed in the Wyoming General Hospital. At last reports, he was making progress.



Those named below will be readily recognized. They are awaiting formation of the big parade on the north side of the Elks Building, the morning of June 17th.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Yee Litt. | 5. John McTee. | 9. Chris. Johnson (Salt Lake City). |
| 2. Joseph Kormus. | 6. Ben Lewis. | 10. Thomas LeMarr, Sr. |
| 3. Urban Toucher. | 7. Thos. Twardoski. | 11. Joseph Dyett. |
| 4. Edwin Parr (Reliance). | 8. Charles Crofts. | |



This is a congenial-looking bunch of members which congregated at the Elks Building June 17th last following the business session of the Old Timers' Association:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Chas. W. Bemis | 5. Chris Johnson (Salt Lake City). |
| 2. Ludwig Hill (Superior). | 6. Albert Hardin. |
| 3. Thomas LeMarr, Sr. | 7. Mike Radakovich, Sect. Foreman, U. P. R. R. |
| 4. Robert Muir (Long Beach, California). | 8. Charles Morgan, Evanston, Wyo. |

Old Timer August Piethe Passes On

AUGUST Piethe, for many years in our employ at Superior, but who was retired on pension October 1, 1934, and moved to North East, Pennsylvania, passed away on December 11, 1939, his widow and two grown children surviving.



Old Timer August Piethe

Mr. Piethe was born February 9, 1874, at Brandenburg, Germany, and received naturalization papers in 1917-19. His first employment with the Company was on April 6, 1908, as a miner in "C" Mine, Superior, leaving in November, 1910, upon a visit to his native land, returning to our service in 1912, at Superior. He was stationed at Reliance for a little over two years, and went back to Superior, having a continuous service up to the time of his retirement of 22 years, his duties consisting of miner, driver, blaster, pumper, outside laborer, and watchman.

He was a member of the Old Timers' Association, and his many acquaintances will learn with regret of his decease.

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A Camera Record

A NEW camera that takes 120,000 pictures a second, the fastest in the world, was announced recently by the General Electric Company.

It uses 1,000 pinholes in place of an ordinary lens. There is no glass in these holes, which take pictures, in universal focus, the same as ordinary pinhole cameras popular with amateurs.

The 1,000 holes are in the side of a narrow metal drum. They are in rows of ten, offset so that no two holes focus on the same place on film inside the drum. The drum revolves and these holes "look" out, one after the other, through a narrow metal slit set between drum and the object photographed.

The film lines the inside of the drum, held in place by the centrifugal force of revolution. Each hole takes a "frame" one-third of an inch square. The drum can be run at 7,200 revolutions a minute.

The camera was invented to photograph the flashes that occur when an electric arc is broken. It is designed to get new information about electric circuit-breakers and other apparatus. The inventor is W. K. Rankin of the engineering department of the company's Philadelphia works.

CELESTIAL COMPETITION

In a busy section of a small town an enterprising concern displays a sign: "Open All Night." Near it there is an equally prominent sign: "We Never Close." Third in order is a Chinese laundry, upon the front of which the owner has printed in great sprawling letters: "Me Wakee Too."

Narrative Of Interesting Trip Taken By Bridger Men In Wind River Mountains, Wyoming

THE following diary of the annual Bridger Hike was sent us by William R. Gibbs, pay-roll clerk at Reliance, who is the son of Master Mechanic Richard Gibbs, of Winton.

"Bridger Men" is a name given to the qualified Explorers (Senior Scouts) who participate in this annual hike. They are so called in honor of Jim Bridger, who was the first white man to come to Cache Valley, also due to Fort Bridger and the Bridger Primitive Area being in our council area. Jim Bridger first named Cache Valley, calling it Willow Valley; this was later changed to its present name because traders and trappers cached their furs there during part of the season until they could ship them east.

This organization was effected at China Lake in the Uinta Mountains by a group of twenty-nine hiking explorers in August, 1936. Harold Handley being the first "Jim Bridger." The two major activities of the organization, aside from the regular advanced Boy Scout program, are the Bridger Hike in the summer and the Bridger Reunion in the winter.

To be a Bridger Man, a boy must be 15 years of age, be prepared to take care of himself in the out-of-doors, must be registered with the Boy Scouts of America, and have the spirit of the out-of-doors, the desire to meet God in his first temples—the woods and hills.

The purpose of these hikes is to give the Explorer Scout an opportunity to get into the wide-open primitive areas, to get close to nature, away from the turmoil and strife of our exacting civilization, where he can have time to think for himself, his future, his relationship to his Maker, to give him a real adventurous thrill and a fine fellowship.

The districts represented on the hike were Smithfield, Cache, and Logan districts in Utah, and Pilot Butte district, Wyoming.

Mr. Gibbs' story follows:

"No roads, no grazing, no lumbering, but the native plants and animals allowed to live as they did when white men first came." So were the findings of 38 of us on a hike through the Wind River Mountains in the Bridger primitive area.

AUGUST 17, 1939: After spending the night camped at Surveyors' Park, the ten Wyoming Explorers, with their equipment, were transported up the Skyline Drive to Elkhart Park, above Fremont Lake, where we joined the Utah unit. A brief interval of greeting old friends and meeting new ones over, the final choice of what to take and what to leave is still a difficult task. Weeks have been spent building pack racks, tents, sleeping

bags, ground cloths, choosing menus and checking personal equipment. Now the sorting begins to bring our packs down to the 35-pound average. Supplies of concentrated and dehydrated foods for the 7-day hike are carefully checked to insure balanced rations.

Packs ready, checked and weighed, doctor's certificates handed in, the 19 buddies are divided into five groups, each under a skipper's charge. Led by Chief Preston Pond and "Jim Bridger" Hi Hunsaker, we start up the winding trail. The morning is cool, as usual at this elevation of 9,500 feet, and the trees offer shade as we pant, sweat, climb, and wonder why we brought so much. For the rookies on their first Bridger Hike, the rest intervals and rotation of group position on the trail make a welcome respite on the first day's climb. By noon we reach a little lake with fish in it. Packs are set down and soon artificial flies are dropping lightly on the blue water. Several beautiful California Golden trout are taken here, one a 1¾ pounder. Some fishermen move on to adjoining Barbara Lake with equal success. After lunch, in groups of two or more (Buddies must stay together,) we meander on to Hobbs Lake for our first night in the wilderness. At campfire we sing, plan, and get better acquainted. Under trees and stars, sleep comes quickly to tired muscles.

AUGUST 18TH: Up, eat, pack, and away by 7:30; winding up, up (and down), the trail passes many lakelets, mirrors in the morning calm. Over a high ridge we climb. Behold! Below us a deep-blue lake. Seneca, glistens in the morning sun. Down to its shore line we go to rest and fish for awhile, then on past lakes and lazily-swimming trout, so temptingly near us. Up over a higher ridge and to the North below us lies our goal, Island Lake. Fremont Peak, 13,730 feet elevation, is a majestic background.

Lunch, and on to camp by the outlet, a turbulent stream, a mile or less beyond the lake. This stream is forded and jumped with various degrees of success. Rainbow trout rise eagerly to flies and other lures. All camp fires that eve are adorned with pans of sizzling trout. Some trout broiled on the coals are surprisingly good to the new testers of this simple method. Fish swim; so do the boys, but with more splash and noise in the cold waters.

Again at the Council fire we sing, hear plans, tell stories, do stunts, ending on this and all nights with impressive "Day is Done," and prayer.

AUGUST 19TH: Today we rest, fishing up-stream to the outlet of Island Lake, then along the north shore to the base of the cascading waterfall—the roaring white waters dropping into emerald Island

Lake. Six Explorers hike on up through Indian Pass to the glaciers beyond, the rough granite taking its toll of trouser seats. Many birds and a few of the smaller animals in the vicinity of camp are studied as we doctor sore feet, wash socks, and prepare for the evening meal and council fire. And so quietly to bed with visions of lakes, fish, mountains, forests, trails.

AUGUST 20TH: The early-morning stillness is broken with "Wake up, fellows, winter is upon us." Poking our heads out of our tents we gaze upon a field of white—the ground and shrubbery being completely covered with a heavy frost. Breakfast is eaten and packs hurriedly put together, fires put out and camp cleaned, then up the trail. Over the rim through meadows, and ravines cut by glaciers—rocks deposited still balancing on the edges of precipices. Dropping down on sparkling Elbow Lake, the trail skirts the shore, then winds on up to where we stop beside a roaring mountain stream to rest for an hour and consume our lunch. Hiking up the winding rough trail, we reach Summit Lake near Green River Pass—12,360 feet—late in the afternoon. Dinner is quickly cooked and eaten, and quarters prepared for the night. Then off to fish for an hour. Here in a small lake near Summit "Skipper" Tarbet catches a 4¼-pound cut-throat, establishing him as King-fisher of the trip.

At dusk, with the mountains mirrored in the calm waters, a cheery fire is lighted on the shore. As the hush of night softly settles, our spirits are attuned to the Creator of this great Out-of-Doors. In this atmosphere, a most impressive Sunday evening service is held.

AUGUST 21ST: Following "Jim Bridger" at a lively pace through the pass, down into Green

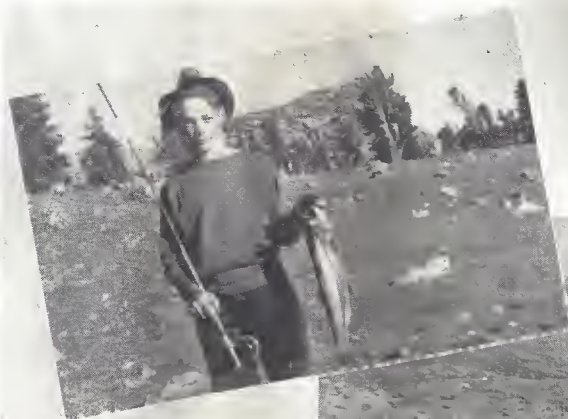
River Canyon we go. The vegetation quickly changes from grass and brush to stately forests of pine and spruce through which we travel to Beaver Park, our camping spot on the bank of the milky Green River. Across extensive meadows below camp are long, sinuous ridges, beaver dams of long ago, and in the canyons are several old, old cabins—evidence of man's futile penetration of this wilderness.

Here we have our first introduction to the best-known peak of the region, "Old Square Top." Not satisfied with this glimpse of the weathered sentinel, we hike to Granite Lake at the base of the peak for a real handshaking appraisal of the old gentleman.

AUGUST 22ND: After crossing the river on wobbling poles, with only the sure-footed ones escaping a wetting, our trek continues down the dusty trail past huge boulders and magnificent peaks into a stately lodge-pole pine forest. Occasions for studying wild life have been numerous. The Pike, or rock rabbits, are industriously storing their winter supply of hay—thirty varieties of plants being found in one store-room.

Our camp is made on Clear Creek between the two Green River Lakes. We visit ten geologists in their camp just below the falls, finding their varied beards as interesting as their collection obtained from the nearby cliffs. The day ends all too quickly, the impression of our last camp fire together in the wilderness keeping us awake long after taps.

AUGUST 23RD: With lightened packs we follow the trail along the shore of Green River Lake, watching five beavers at play a few yards from the shore. Frequently we pause to look back at Square



Left—Lyman Tarbet, with prize fish, 4¼ pound cut-throat.



Right—Time Out at Summit Lake.



Lower—Chief Preston Pond, Executive, Cache Valley Council, Boy Scouts, Utah and Wyoming.

Top, noting the silent watch it keeps over this beautiful valley. The mountains have changed from granite to white and red sandstone, with lime-stone knolls rising at intervals along the rugged skyline. By noon we arrive at the forestry camp near the Luman Ranch. The rookies spend the afternoon completing requirements for entrance into the Jim Bridger organization, the initiation being completed at the always-to-be-remembered camp fire that night.

For the last time "Day is Done" floats feelingly, softly, out on the still night air. Each head is bowed in silent thanks as we fondly review the events of the hike—the big fish caught, the one which got away; the mink, moose, beaver; the trees, streams, and trails. We munch these morsels and drift into dreamland—and bigger exploits.

AUGUST 24TH: Up to cook once more on the handy stoves, then a final council meeting at which Mr. Harrison, Assistant Superintendent of Wyoming National Forests, kindly explains the purposes of these primitive areas. So, with many a husky goodbye, we part; the Utah unit boarding a bus going down the Snake River to the Grand Canyon to camp for the night, then on the next morning to Afton, Montpelier, Bear Lake, Logan Canyon, to Logan, Utah; the Wyoming unit spending three days fishing, hiking, swimming, then home.

A Never-To-Be-Forgotten Trip!

Hiking

HIKING has become one of the most popular branches of organized sports, in spite of the fact that the impetuous automobile has forced the hiker to abandon the main highway for woodland trails. Glenn Yerk Williamson, El Paso, Ill., states in "Hygeia, The Health Magazine" for October.

"Over 150,000 Americans belong to more than 200 hiking clubs, and it has been estimated that the woods are full of at least 200,000 free-lances," he says. Many of the trails they use are situated near populous centers, so that city dwellers may enjoy the sport on week-end trips. Spring and Fall witness the greatest activity in hiking.

Offering advice on what to wear and how to hike Mr. Williamson recommends: "Get a pair of comfortable shoes, neither too tight nor too loose. Heels should be of a height consistent with what you are accustomed to, for to try hiking with shoes of low heels or none at all will paralyze your legs before many miles are covered. Remember, however, that reasonably low heels are what every hiker needs.

"Wool is the ideal material for hosiery. It owes its superiority to the fact that it cushions the feet against harmful jolts, absorbs perspiration and serves as a sort of thermostat against sudden climatic changes. If you can't tolerate wool, try wearing lisle or silk next to the skin and wool on top.

"Light, porous clothes are best, for the skin must breathe and the muscles must not be constricted in their movements. Hiking creates warmth. And this warmth, if permitted to become great enough for profuse perspiration, has a pronounced enervating or tiring effect on the body.

"Hiking is a form of massage which eases and relaxes the muscles at the same time that it strengthens them. Then, too, it builds stamina and endurance rather than cumbersome brute strength.

"At first a short hike may tire you. However, you will find your enthusiasm increasing in proportion to the length of each consecutive trip."

Mr. Williamson emphasizes the vital importance of being in the right frame of mind, declaring that "hiking grimly and doggedly is an utter waste of time and effort."

SMOOTHNESS MEASURED

A device so sensitive that it will indicate the differences in thickness between two fingerprints on a piece of smooth glass has been developed by J. A. Sams of the General Electric Works Laboratory. The instrument is used to determine the smoothness of metal or painted surfaces with a nicety far beyond the range of the human eye. Variations of as little as 1-1,000,000 of an inch are clearly indicated. Thus the surfaces of bearings or other moving parts of motors and the like that are subject to wear may be tested. The apparatus looks somewhat like a phonograph. The bearing, or whatever it is, is placed on a turntable. A sapphire-pointed stylus or needle passes over the surface as it revolves. Small mechanical impulses created as the hard point rides over irregularities, are transmitted to an electromagnetic pickup, and converted into electrical impulses, amplified and transmitted to a recording meter, where the surface characteristics are graphically indicated. The stylus or needle is so sensitive that when it is placed on the turntable the invisible vibrations of a whistle are shown on the recording meter.

A soldier asked his commanding officer for leave of absence. He said he wanted to go home and help his wife clean house.

"Now," said the officer, "I don't like to refuse you, but I've just got a letter from your wife saying that you never are any use around the house." The soldier saluted and turned to leave. At the door he stopped, turned and remarked softly: "Colonel, there are certainly two persons in this regiment who handle the truth carelessly and I'm one of them. I'm not married."

The newlyweds were having breakfast on their honeymoon and in low voices both ordered eggs. A few minutes later the waiter returned. He leaned over the bride's shoulder and asked: "How do you like your egg, madam?" The bride seemed a little flustered for a moment and then she answered: "Oh, I think he's all right."

Of Interest to Women

Some Recipes

BLACK WALNUT COOKIES

If a black walnut ever makes a bid for your attention, here's a trick fit for a king.

- 1 cup brown sugar
- 1 cup chopped black walnuts
- Pinch of salt
- 1/2 tsp. vanilla
- Butter, size of a big egg
- 2 heaping tbsp. flour (more if batter is too thin)
- Melt butter and sugar in a skillet (don't boil).
- Add beaten eggs, then flour, salt and vanilla.
- Mix well, add nuts. Drop this batter, about the size of a half dollar, far apart in buttered pans.
- Bake ten minutes, and cool in the pans.

PECAN OATMEAL COOKIES

- 1 egg
- 1/2 cup brown sugar
- 3/4 tablespoon melted butter
- 1/3 teaspoon salt
- 2/3 cup shelled pecans
- 1 cup rolled oats
- Beat egg. Add sugar slowly and beat thoroughly.
- Add other ingredients and drop on oiled baking sheet. Bake until golden brown, in moderate oven.

ICE CREAM A LA BRAZIL

Tuck some meaty Brazil nuts into your chocolate ice cream, and serve it with this new Brazilian sauce which is a little bit different from any sauce you ever poured over ice cream.

BRAZILIAN SAUCE

- 2 egg yolks
- 1 cup confectioner's sugar
- 1/2 cup ground Brazil nuts
- 1 teaspoon vanilla or
- 1 tablespoon sherry
- Beat the egg yolks, stir in the sifted sugar, nuts and flavoring. (Use for ice cream, dessert or pudding.)

LEMON CUSTARD PUDDING

- 1 cup sugar
- 4 tablespoons butter
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- Grated rind and juice of one lemon
- 6 tablespoons flour (level)
- 1 1/2 cups milk
- 3 eggs
- Cream the butter and sugar, add salt, egg yolks, flour, lemon and milk—little at a time; fold in egg whites beaten stiff but not dry. Bake one hour in slightly buttered casserole, which is set in pan of hot water, in no more than moderate oven. When

done should look like sponge cake on top and lemon jelly on bottom.

LABELING BABIES

Methods of identification adopted by all modern hospitals have virtually eliminated the old fear of a prospective mother that she might bring home some other baby than her own. At the recent American Congress on Obstetrics and Gynecology it was pointed out that half a dozen satisfactory methods of identification are available now, and that most hospitals use two or more. Once footprints were taken. Now it's palmprints. These are preserved on the same sheet on which the mother's fingerprints have previously been recorded. Some hospitals use a string of beads bearing letters which spell the baby's or its parents' names. The string is tied around the baby's neck immediately after delivery, never to be removed in the hospital. A third method involves the use of duplicate tags, one on the mother's wrist, one on the baby's, together with a metal tag clamped to the cord before it is severed. Each tag bears the same number. Lastly there is the use of ultraviolet lamps to sun-tan the name or number through perforated tape on the baby's back. The record is sufficiently indelible to last as long as the baby remains in the hospital.

HOUSEHOLD REFRIGERATION

In recent comparative studies of refrigeration units, it was found that all types, including even the ice-cooled boxes, have been greatly improved in the last few years. For instance, in the newest ice cooled refrigerator, an average internal temperature of about 49 1/2 degrees is maintained, with a temperature of around 48 1/2 in the space designed for milk. The average ice-melting rate is about 26 pounds per day or 780 pounds per month.

Two kerosene units showed that, in a no-load test at 90 degrees Fahrenheit, they used about twelve gallons of kerosene a month, and maintained an average internal temperature of 43 degrees. The group of electric refrigerators examined showed a temperature of 43 to 46 degrees and used 50-kilo-watt-hours per month.

The newer groups of each type, however, provide smaller food-storage space, and the temperature maintained in the area designed for milk storage has not improved proportionally with other changes, due largely to the fact that this space is generally not located in the coldest spot. This correction could be made by re-designing the shelves and their supports.

The Pantry Shelf

WHEN you are ordering a rug or carpet, there is no reason why you should be influenced by the so-called "rule" that about a foot of floor should be exposed around the edges of the room. If you yearn, as you probably do, to have the room carpeted wall-to-wall, but if, for a practical reason, you have to decide against this, you may, properly and artistically, have the rug made so that it will approximate the effect of all-over carpeting, says Cornelius Beekman, famous authority on good taste in the home. That is, it is just as "correct" to have the floor margin of only three or four inches. The cost of having this narrow margin is only slightly more than having the twelve-inch margin, and your room will have a much richer and more luxurious look. The narrower margin is also especially advantageous when the floor boards are not particularly good and don't respond well to waxing.

Or you can accomplish a smart effect by using a heavy wool or cotton fringe (about three inches deep) around the rug. This is also a practical thing to do when you want to conceal more of a not-too-good floor.

Also, if at either end of the room, there are spaces that would not be covered by a straight-cut rug, you can have your rug cut to cover these spaces. This again gives your rug more the appearance of wall-to-wall carpeting.

Having rugs made of carpet-by-the-yard, in any desired width, is very popular nowadays. So many women like unpatterned floor coverings, preferring to achieve the patterns in fabrics, and perhaps in wallpapers. And the color range in carpets is so wide that you can find just the shade you want for the basis of the color scheme of the room.

If you have a rug made of a good, medium priced plain carpet, and of a color that you find particularly attractive and appealing, you will have an artistic and practical beginning for your room decoration. The expanse of one lovely color on the floor, rather than an expanse of repeated design, is restful.

Open your eyes to the wisdom of buying in pairs—a pair of chairs for beside a fireplace or by a sofa, a pair of matching end tables to flank a sofa, a pair of matching lamps on these end tables, a pair of bookcases, a pair of hanging bookshelves, a pair of vases or candlesticks for the mantelpiece. This use of furniture and decorative items in pairs gives a balanced quality to the room ensemble. Of course, we shouldn't overdo the use of pairs of items in a room, but the judicious use of pairs combined with odd pieces makes an ideal decorative effect.

When you choose the shades for sidelights, choose a covering that is as near as possible the shade of

the wall. Sidelight shades should recede into the wall color, not "come at you" from the wall.

The inexperienced decorator too seldom considers using a hanging bookshelf, or, better, a pair of hanging bookshelves. So often these decorative and practical items will be "just the answer" to the problem of a difficult-to-decorate wallspace.

Piano authorities recommend that pianos in home use be tuned four times a year in order to compensate for the expansions and shrinkages in strings and soundboard caused by the change in seasons. The sound-board is constructed of a thin sheet of spruce, which, like all wood, is affected by climatic variations of heat and cold, dryness and dampness.

Because of the greater elasticity of new strings, a new piano requires more frequent tuning than an older one. Keeping a piano in tune is imperative if a child or young student is to acquire a true conception of the various intervals in music.

Mandy: Missus, would you-all get me some amoniam fo' de kitchen flo'?

Mistress: How much do you want, Mandy, a pint or a quart?

Mandy: Lawsy, honey, it don' come by a pint, it come by de ya'd.

Mistress: Oh, you mean linoleum, Mandy!

Later, when daughter Ruth came in, Mandy chuckled: "Miss Rufe, I sho' has a joke on me. I ast yo' mother fo' amoniam fo' de kitchen flo', and all de time I meant illuminum!"

Garnishes usually are planned to dress up ordinary dishes, but they can be nutritious as well as attractive. Whipped cream cheese is one of the decidedly wholesome garnishes that may be used to give eye appeal to everyday foods.

Soften a package of cream cheese and mix with $3\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons of top milk or thin cream. Beat with a fork until light and fluffy. Spread over fruit pies or use as gingerbread filling. Tint with a speck of food coloring or add chopped fruits and nutmeats if desired. Or season with celery salt or anchovy paste and force thru a pastry tube when making fancy sandwiches.

It's good, too, when combined with an equal amount of mayonnaise to make a delicately flavored dressing for fruit salads.

Encourage children to use the mirror when dressing. One will have a much neater, cleaner child as a result, for it seems one has to prove the fact that sonny's hands and face are dirty and daughter's hair needs attention.

A storeroom converted into a guestroom for a moderate sum is amazingly attractive with blue and peach decorations. The walls, painted powder-blue, are topped by a white ceiling and the floor is

covered with a gray rug. Window draperies of blue chintz to match the walls are sprigged with small rosebuds and capped by a valance of peach.

The dressing table wears a valance of the chintz over a white organdy skirt. The easy chair is upholstered with the same chintz and the dressing table seat has a chintz cushion over a skirt of peach. The bedspread is also peach color. The bedside lamp has a flowered pottery base and a white shade.

Small rag and chenille rugs may be washed frequently at home, if you have a household washer. And if you want to retint them, that also may be done in the washer, evenly and quickly.

It is easy to change the color from dark to light by first using a color remover or bleach.

After the rug comes out of the tub it should be dried outside in the shade, since many colors that are tubfast are not sunfast, or in a good draft indoors. An electric fan hastens indoor drying.

This is only one of many special ways in which the household washer can be made to serve the household when it is not being kept busy with the family washing.

Ascorbic Acid

WHAT do you know about ascorbic acid? It's the newer name replacing your old friend, "vitamin C."

"You can't make people healthy, any more than you can make them good," declared Dr. E. Neige Todhunter, of Washington State College, who outlined the newer knowledge of the vitamin for the American Dietetic Association. "But if this knowledge of vitamin C could be put into practise so that every one ate some fruits and vegetables each day, there would be a definite improvement in health and well-being."

Dr. Todhunter's health facts included:

Fruits and vegetables are the only significant sources of ascorbic acid in the diet. Some of these are much richer sources than others and their content may be influenced by differences in variety, soil conditions, methods of storage and handling.

Ascorbic acid's functioning within the body is still far from completely understood. But it is essential for normal development of bones and teeth; for cell respiration; for maintaining the structure of blood vessel walls.

Prospective mothers and those nursing children have an increased need for ascorbic acid. An infant is born with some store of ascorbic acid in the liver, but this is rapidly depleted. Artificially fed infants should be given fruit juice or some other source of ascorbic acid at an early age.

Pure crystalline ascorbic acid is useful in some clinical cases where patients cannot use natural foods, or who need very high dosages. The body, however, appears better able to utilize vitamin C in the natural form in which it appears in foods.

Also, these foods provide other vitamins and minerals.

Oxygen of the air, especially when heated, can destroy ascorbic acid. It is also soluble in water. That makes it important to cook fruits and vegetables properly to retain this essential dietary factor.

Newer methods of measurement of ascorbic acid indicate that the average person requires at least 56 to 60 milligrams of this vitamin daily.

Activities of Women

AFTER being married forty-five years, Mrs. Mary Sidell T. Bush Lippincott, 84-year-old widow of a prominent Pittsburgh eye specialist of Pittsburgh, Pa., has appealed to the courts for permission to resume her maiden name. She is living in France, where her husband, Dr. James A. Lippincott, died a year ago.

Miss Olive L. Hoskins of Pasadena, Calif., only woman warrant officer in the United States army, recently retired from duty after thirty years of service. The warrant officer's rating is a grade between the enlisted and commissioned ranks and the work is mostly clerical.

The 73,000 geishas, Japan's girl entertainers, in Tokio, have been ordered to eliminate frivolity—both public and private—during the Chinese war crisis. They have been instructed to discard their loveliest costumes and don more somber garb in recognition of the seriousness of the situation.

The symphony orchestra of Boston, Mass., will have a woman guest conductor this season for the first time in its fifty-seven-year history. Mlle. Nadia Boulanger, one of France's distinguished musicians, will have this honor.

Mrs. Irene de Bruyn has been appointed assistant chief of the foreign service buildings office of the U. S. State department. She will be in charge of furnishing and decorating diplomatic and consular establishments abroad and will receive \$6,500 a year.

Mrs. Margaret M. Hanna of Ann Arbor, Mich., has been appointed American consul at Geneva, Switzerland. She has served in the state department for forty-two years and is the fourth woman to represent the United States in consular and diplomatic capacity in foreign countries.

The latest attempt to allow Bermuda women to take part in the government of the colony was defeated recently in the house of assembly, by fifteen votes to thirteen. The bill was designed to give the right to vote and serve as members of the parish vestries, which are responsible for local governments in each of the nine parishes of the colony.

Mrs. Henrietta Sands Herrick has traveled both ways, and says she feels safer on a Tibet trek than she does in a metropolitan taxicab.

Miss Florence Kiely, Michigan's first woman Public Utilities Commissioner, was appointed by the late Governor Frank D. Fitzgerald, who said Miss Kiely knew more about the commission than any one else.

Household Hints

WHEN you wish to remove an uncanceled stamp from an envelope, cut a piece of blotter the size of the stamp, wet it and lay it on the stamp for a few minutes. You will find the stamp will come off easily when the blotter is removed.

Butter and cheese may be cut into very thin even slices without sticking to the knife by holding a piece of waxed paper over the knife while cutting.

If you want to ice the sides as well as the tops of the cup cakes, stick a toothpick in the bottom of the cake and hold this while you work around the sides of the cakes.

Cereal cooked the night before will not form that unpleasant crust if a cup of cold water is poured over the cooked cereal. Before reheating in the morning simply pour off the water and proceed.

Use wet scissors to cut the marshmallows for the salad or dessert.

Overcooking is frequently the cause of an unappetizing vegetable.

There are several methods of removing grease spots from wallpaper that is not washable or water-proof, but success cannot always be guaranteed. One method involves the use of benzine or carbon tetra-chloride or a spot cleaner sold by most stores. The solvent should be applied to the spot quickly, and a blotter held over it immediately afterward. The principle is that the solvent and grease mix, become mobile, and are then drawn into the blotter.

The easiest way to wash a bean pot or badly stained casserole is to put a handful of borax into it, fill with hot water and stand in the oven for a while. The browned parts will wash right out after this soaking.

After having fried fish or anything that is apt to splash fat on the stove, just on general principles wipe off the top of the stove with a crumpled newspaper. You will be delighted with the results. Even if you had thought there were no splashing you will find there were.

If your cellar is inclined to be damp and things are apt to mildew quickly, place a bowl of lime on one of the shelves where the preserves are stored and it will keep the air dry and thus prevent mold.

When shortening a dress or hanging a new skirt, snap a rubber band several times around the ruler at the desired mark and measure the dress from the floor. The rubber band is plainly seen and much more effective than trying to see the number on the ruler each time.

It is a tradition in one family that if a pinch of salt is added to the coffee when it is being made, the coffee will have a better flavor.

To unmold gelatin foods: Lower the mold quickly into a bowl of hot water. Do not let the water come to within more than half an inch of the top. Shake the mold a little and then immediately turn onto a platter. Give several thumps to the bottom to loosen the food and carefully lift off the mold. Caution—do not let the mold stand in hot water more than a few seconds or the gelatin will melt.

To warm up on a chilly day, drink pineapple juice mixed with cider and orange and lemon juices. Use equal parts of pineapple and cider and one-fourth as much of the orange and lemon.

Serve piping. As a first course for luncheon or supper, serve in small glasses and hang an orange wedge, lightly dusted with cinnamon, over each glass.

Broiled grapefruit, served hot and spread with honey and chopped raisins, often gives just the right amount of sweet needed after a substantial meal. To broil the grapefruit remove the cores and seeds and loosen the segments—do not remove them. Spread lightly with honey and broil or bake until light brown and bubbly on top. Add a few raisins and serve immediately.

To clean enameled woodwork, melt $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shaved soap in two cups of boiling water. Whip to a lather and apply with a sponge to a small space at a time. Wash, then wipe off the suds with a dry cloth and quickly rinse with a clean soft cloth.

Proceed until all the woodwork has been cleaned. This method helps prevent streaking.

Weep to the tale of Willie T8.
Who met a girl whose name was K8.
He courted her at a fearful R8.
And begged her soon to become his M8.
"I would if I could," said lovely K8.
"I pity your lonely, unhappy S8.
"But alas, alas, you've come too L8.
"I'm married already. The mother of 8."

Our Young Women

Fancies and Foibles in Fashions

FAR nicer than an indifferent fur wrap is an evening wrap of fabric with just a touch of fur. Such a model is in black velvet with snug bodice, slim waist and skirt flaring to the floor. It has an inset square yoke of ermine matched in a tiny round ermine muff.

Old world beauty and charm are apparent in many of the new fur hats. A Russian diadem is inspiration for a hat of amber-colored antelope suede with a pointed diadem cuff of mink. Also nice in brown velvet with sheared beaver.

Fashion is functional these days. We say this after viewing a furpiece made to wear with an untrimmed coat. Done in ocelot or leopard this is a separate gilet or plastron with a detachable matching hood, and the ends of the gilet turned up and in to form a muff.

There's luxury in this year's fur-trimmed cloth coat. Sleek black wool with snug bodice and flared skirt has a huge ruff collar of silver fox carried under the belt to form pockets on the skirt.

Cover up seems to be the order for evening. A long-sleeved, high-necked basque bodice of gold lame tops a skirt of red tulle cross-barred in gilt thread.

Just made to wear under a fur coat is a frock of mustard yellow silk crepe with a wide scarf neckline and gathered bodice, and simple, slightly flared skirt. Belt of gilt mesh.

For a plain black dress or a silver fox-trimmed coat or suit try elbow-length gloves of rose pink or aquamarine suede with big silver-fox pompons for trimming.

Women who have worn spike heels and have found that they are afflicted with foot ills should not change suddenly to low heels. The foot must go thru a period of adjustment.

Get boulevard heels, which are somewhat lower but which will still keep some of the tilt produced by spikes. See that the instep has proper support. The good old oxford may not get any beauty medals, but it is the ideal shoe, especially for the busy housewife who hoofs it all the day long.

It isn't easy to pass the bag counter these days.

Not when they are showing bags like that smart model of black antelope with a wide border of black patent and a massive gilt link handle.

A siren of a frock is an evening model of black velvet with chevron encrustations of pink velvet. The frock is cut on slim figure-revealing lines and is beltless and strapless.

Nice afternoons are so much nicer with a nice frock. A charming and useful model is of floral patterned black satin brocade, made with tucked draped effect at the bustline and hipline.

Rest comfortably after slipping into a negligee or lounging suit. A pretty outfit is in midnight blue satin fashioned into a slim bodice and wide, harem-type pajamas. The waist is marked by a wide, curved belt of red suede studded with silver and jewel tone stones.

It is easy for women who take larger sizes to choose smart clothes this year. A coat on slenderizing lines is of taupe woolen with brown Persian lamb accent. The fur forms the collar and continues as a front panel, narrowing toward the waist.

The clubwoman will like an important-occasion hat of black felt, the curved brim rolled up on each side. From the back to the shoulder is a dramatic sweep of greenish-black iridescent coq feathers.

Among the new fur-trimmed cloth coats is Paquin, black wool velours. The skirt is so full that it falls in godets despite alternate bands of silver fox. Huge shoulder epaulets and cuffs are of black bands of the fur.

Useful with many a frock is a belt of stretchable gilt or silver metal links studded with various stones in gem colors.

The Personal Touch

IT is a mistake to apply soap and water directly before going out-of-doors in frosty weather, or immediately after coming in, declares Helen Follett, beautician. Remove make-up with cream or a cleansing oil and fluff on fresh factory blushes. In the morning use cold water only—you have put your face to bed the night before, all nice and

clean—dry gently with a soft towel and apply your foundation cosmetic. Play with the makeup kit to your little heart's content.

Be fussy about the soap you use, for a bad-natured soap can raise the dickens with the human hide. Be fussy, too, about powder; see that it is fine and soft since a coarse-grained one will rumple the epidermis. A professional facial now and then is well worth the time and money spent.

Girl Scouts

CONVENTION Hall, Philadelphia, lately held over two thousand delegates, the occasion being the annual convention of the Girl Scouts. On the program were Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Mrs. Herbert Clark Hoover, respectively Honorary President and Vice President of the organization. Others of importance on the program were Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Chairman of the Girl Scouts in Greater New York, and Dr. James Rowland Angell, President Emeritus of Yale University.

Keeping Warm at Outdoor Games

THE most important thing at outdoor games is to keep warm. The cold stab of the wind in the back, fingers that feel like icicles and congealed toes have been known to wreck many a fan's enjoyment. With all the cozy warm things that are to be found these days there's no need to submit calmly to the onslaughts of wind and cold.

To get right down to the fundamentals, there are grand new knitted pants which girls can pull on before taking their place in the stands. They come in brilliant colors: blue, green, red and white. The favorite is bound to be the fireman's red. Shivery girls can get "longies" to cover their knees; they can be pulled up out of sight when no longer useful.

Girls who love trick things will get amusement out of white knitted gloves with "stop" and "go" finger tips; on one hand they are stop, red; on the other go, green. The knitted peasant type with flower patterns twining up the backs are as attractive as ever, but there's this to be remembered: the stock of imports is fast dwindling. Would you keep your hands trim and slender while going and coming from the game and piping hot while you are on the bleachers? Get a double set of gloves, one being of string, the other of wool. They come in harmonizing shades; when worn together the woolen ones show beyond the edge of those of string, making an attractive cuff, says Virginia Pope in her column in N. Y. Times.

Very sporty are hog-skin gloves lined with knitted wool. Lamb-skin gloves with a lining of lamb's wool keep the fingers toasty.

It's ultra swanky to sport a set of matching socks, scarf and mittens. We've seen them in red,

blue and white. The mittens have leather palms to make the holding of programs easier. College girls are pulling knee-high, cable-stitched stockings on over their silk ones when they play in the out-of-doors.

No scarf cuddles into the neck more cozily than a woolen one. Sheer and crepey ones are gayly printed with sporting figures. They come in two and three color schemes. Big squares in a loose homespun weave are in patterns boasting several soft tones. Then there are long narrow scarfs with a solid center and a border in a contrasting shade which can be wrapped several times around the neck or used to tie over the head to keep the ears warm. Ear muffs in a feathery plush—orange, blue, red or black—clamp over the head like a telephone operator's ear phones.

For those who would make doubly sure of warm legs and feet, there's a plaid blanket bag, resembling the good old duffle, that zips right up to the waist. A gadget that holds the promise of thawing congealing extremities is a small pack which looks like a bag of salt; water is added to the chemical which fills it before one leaves for the game. The heat which it gives forth, it is said, will last for the afternoon.

TO LIVE

1. Do more than exist, LIVE
2. Do more than touch, FEEL
3. Do more than look, OBSERVE
4. Do more than read, ABSORB
5. Do more than hear, LISTEN
6. Do more than listen, UNDERSTAND
7. Do more than think, PONDER
8. Do more than talk, SAY SOMETHING

THE TRIALS OF GARDENING

"Saw you spading up your garden the other day, You took great pains with it."

"Yeah, also from it."

"How did things come up last season?"

"How? Oh, neighbor's hens and wife's puppy."

"Planting anything in the shape of beans this year?"

"Yeah, peas."

"I planted some four-o'clocks last year, but they were rather slow."

"Sure, just an hour, daylight-saving time."

"My tomatoes are very much below the average size this year."

"They'll ketchup."—*American Legion Weekly*.

"How is your husband now, Mrs. Brown?" asked the doctor. "Did you give him the sleeping powders?"

"Yes," she replied. "He's getting along fine. You told me to give him the amount I could get on a quarter. I didn't have a quarter so I used twenty-five pennies and he's been asleep for four days."

Our Little Folks

MINER'S WARNING

Looking for an occasion to invest hard-earned money, Davis was offered interest in a gold mine by two prosperous looking men. While he was inspecting a sample with the papers, all ready to sign, before him, another man, apparently a gold miner, suddenly passed him a slip of paper containing the following words:

MIST IGSN NNRO EPED SAPD ALTE

As his hand closed on the paper, he suddenly recognized the man who had passed it to him as an old friend with whom he had shared many hardships. The message was in the code which they had used in their youth. He excused himself, decoded the warning—and did not buy the mine. Can you tell what the message was?

SOLUTION OF MINER'S WARNING

The code words should be written one above the other, as follows:

M I S T
I G S N
N N R O
E P E D
S A P D
A L T E

Then the letters should be taken off one at a time, starting in the upper left-hand corner and going down the first column, across the bottom line, up the last column, and continuing in a spiral counter-clockwise direction until all the letters have been removed, when the following message will result: MINE SALTED DONT SIGN PAPERS.

ODD WEDDING GIFT

A loose tooth troubled a little girl returning with her parents from South America twenty years ago. She wouldn't let her mother pull it out; she wouldn't let the ship's doctor touch it. The captain? Ah, that was different. The liner captain heard the other day that the little girl is now a bride-to-be. He remembered he still had her tooth. She received it as a wedding gift.

SAID AGED POLONIUS TO HIS SON LAERTES UPON LEAVING HOME—

See thou character. Give thy thoughts no tongue,
Nor any unproportion'd thought his act.
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.
The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel;
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatched, unfledged comrade.

Beware of entrance to a quarrel: but being in,
Bear't that the opposed may beware of thee.
Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice:
Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.

Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy:
For the apparel oft proclaims the man.
Neither a borrower nor a lender be,
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
This above all: to thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

—From Hamlet.

ZODIACTOR

Teacher: Now, boys, tell me the signs of the zodiac. You first, Thomas.

Thomas: Taurraus, the bull.

Teacher: Right. Now you, Harold, another one.

Harold: Cancer, the crab.

Teacher: Right again. And now it's your turn, Albert.

Albert (looking puzzled, hesitating a moment and blurting out): Mickey, the Mouse.

VERY TRYING

Tom's first school report, which was promising, read, "Trying."

The second term's report raised his parents' hopes still more by stating, "Still trying."

The next report, however, dashed all hopes to the ground. It read, "Still very trying."

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mrs. Dave Abraham has returned from a visit with relatives in Cheyenne.

Harold Williams is a medical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. William Matthew and grandson, LaVoyed Robertson, visited with relatives in Hanna.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Crofts are the parents of a son born November 23rd.

Nick Painovich was a surgical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. George Blacker, Jr., visited with relatives in Superior.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Smith have gone to Evanston, where they expect to locate.

Ivan Butkovich has purchased a new Ford Sedan.

Mrs. Bert Taylor has returned to her home in Hanna, after having visited here with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Walsh.

Mrs. Dwight Jones has returned from a visit with relatives in Soda Springs, Idaho.

Dr. T. H. Roe is confined to his home with illness.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson, of Winton, visited at the Pat Campbell home.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Harrington visited with relatives in Green River.

Clinton Randolph was called to Los Angeles, California, by the serious illness of his father, John Randolph, Sr.

The Lowell P. T. A. held a card party at the Community Hall, Wednesday evening, December 6th.

John Philopovich is a medical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Harold Cook was a business visitor in Green River.

Mike Timko has returned from Salt Lake City, Utah, where he received medical treatment.

Mrs. Thomas Overy, Sr., was called to Salt Lake City, Utah, by the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. Graham.

John Rebovich is confined to his home with illness.

Mrs. Mary A. Williams has returned from a two-weeks' visit with relatives in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. William Moon, Sr., of Winton, visited at the home of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Crofts.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sorbie have moved into the house in the barracks recently vacated by Carl J. Carlson, who has been transferred to Superior.

The baby son of Mr. and Mrs. John Burem has been quite ill.

Susie Croney, of Superior, visited at the J. Nalivka home.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Rodda and daughter, Roberta, of Hanna, spent Thanksgiving at the A. L. Zeiher home.

Mrs. Otto Canestrini has been on the sick list.

Miss Alice Borzago, of Salt Lake City, Utah, spent a few days visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Borzago.

The Misses Norma Buckles, Mildred Stroud, and Gertrude Burns, students of Laramie College, spent Thanksgiving at the home of their parents.

Miss Enid Flew worked in the U. P. Store during the month of December.

Mrs. Jane Robertson left for Denver, Colorado, where she was called due to the illness of her sister, Mrs. Sarah Dunn.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Baxter and daughter, Afton, spent Thanksgiving in Ogden, Utah.

Superior

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. J. Conzatti and Mrs. Alice Hudson attended the Golden Wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. John Yedinak, Sr., in Rock Springs on November 12th.

Mrs. Charles Russell, of Hanna, recently visited at the home of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Russell.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Faddis motored to Kemmerer where they enjoyed a week-end visit.

Mrs. Frank Buchanan has returned from Salt Lake City, where she visited for three weeks with relatives.

Mrs. Nick Conzatti, Sr., and Mrs. Lysle Conzatti recently visited in Salt Lake City with Miss Ida Conzatti.

Mr. and Mrs. William Engstrom attended the homecoming in Laramie.

Miss Catherine Moser, of Casper, has been visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. W. E. Ferrell.

The Superior football team was entertained Saturday evening, December 2nd, at a banquet in the Home Economics room of the Superior High School. Coach William Engstrom presented letters and sweaters to several members of the team. Among the guests were A. G. Hood, Geo. A. Brown, Rudolph Prevedel, Rudolph Angeli, and Chas. A. Dean.

Mr. John Ropicky has returned from Salt Lake City where he received eye treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Jiacoletti, of Kemmerer, were week-end visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Keeney.

Mrs. Roy Hiner and small son have returned from the Wyoming General Hospital, Rock Springs, where they have been confined for medical treatment.

Mrs. Elizabeth Benson, of Louisville, Colorado, is visiting her sons, Thos. and Matthew Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Blacker, Jr., of Rock Springs, were week-end visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dominic Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Phillips are the parents of a daughter born at the Wyoming General Hospital December 5th.

Geo. A. Brown, Jr., who is a student at Kemper Military School at Boonville, Missouri, is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Brown.



Steven Havrilo, Jr., 1017 Arapahoe Street, 2 years old, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Steven Havrilo. Mr. Havrilo works at Reliance and lives in Pryde Addition, Rock Springs.

Reliance

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Johnson and son spent several days during the month of November in Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Band Concert and Dance given during the month was very well attended. Miss Betty Black, of Rock Springs, tap-danced during the program.

Miss Sumika Hattori underwent an appendectomy at the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Kyle, of Jackson, Wyoming, visited recently at the E. Morrow home.

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Winton

Mrs. Catherine Warinner, who has been quite ill in the Hospital has returned home and is recovering nicely at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Tait and family spent a week-end visiting in Roosevelt, Utah. Mrs. Agnes Tait, mother of Mr. Tait, returned to Winton with them and will spend the winter here.

Mr. Harry Bingham, former butcher at Winton, and Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Bingham were recent business visitors in Winton.

Mrs. Victor Kalinowski, who underwent an operation at the Hospital in Rock Springs, has returned home and is rapidly recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gunther and son, Burt, of Jackson, Wyoming, were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jess Hester.

Raymond Wilkes returned to his studies at the University, at Laramie, after spending the Thanksgiving Holidays with his parents.

The Winton Woman's Club gave a public card party in the Community Building on December 2nd. Following the cards a dessert lunch was served. Prizes for Bridge went to Mrs. Glenn Sprowell and Mrs. Mike Brack, and for Five Hundred to Mrs. John Negri and Mrs. Robert Nesbit.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Dona, Mike Pecolar and May Pecolar visited with relatives in Superior, Wyoming.

Mrs. Richard Gibbs entertained at a Bridge Luncheon at her home, the occasion honoring the birthday of her daughter, Mrs. Glenn Sprowell. Mrs. Sprowell was the recipient of many beautiful gifts. Prizes for Bridge went to Mrs. Dave Kenninburg, Mrs. Andrew Spence, and Mrs. Tom Dodds.

The Winton Amusement Hall and Community Building have both been cleaned and redecorated throughout.

Hanna

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Owens were called to Cheyenne by the serious illness and death of Mrs. Owens' mother, Mrs. Johnson, who had been ailing for several months with cancer. Funeral services were held in Cheyenne on November 21st.

Mrs. Chas. Russell visited in Superior with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Russell, a recent week-end.

The funeral of Irene Ruskanen, who met her death in an automobile accident on the Elk Mountain road, was held in the Finn Hall on November 28th. The deceased was the daughter of Mrs. Andrew Ruskanen, and a sister of Andrew Ruskanen, Jr. She was born in Hanna on October 5, 1923, and was a Junior in Hanna High School.

Ray Kuoppala, who also met his death in the same accident, was buried on December 1st with services at the Finn Hall under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias. He was the son of Henry Kuoppala of Hanna, and Mrs. Matson, of Denver. He leaves also his wife, infant son, and a sister to mourn his passing.

Other victims of the same accident who have been patients at the Hanna Hospital are Miss Violet Rookala, Olof Ratikinen, John DeMark and John Bisignano.

Albert Molyneux and Miss Jean Cramer, of Kansas City, were married in the Methodist Church in Cheyenne on November 18th. Mrs. Percy Gaskell was the bride's attendant and Harold Siltamaki the best man. They will

make their home in Cheyenne, where Albert is employed in the radio department of the Cheyenne airport.

Another wedding of interest was solemnized in Denver on November 13th, when Miss Lulia Poulas became the bride of John Zesas, of Buffalo, Wyoming. Attending the wedding were the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Poulas, her sister, Angelina, and brothers, James and Tony, all of Hanna.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Clark left for Salt Lake City, where they will spend the winter.

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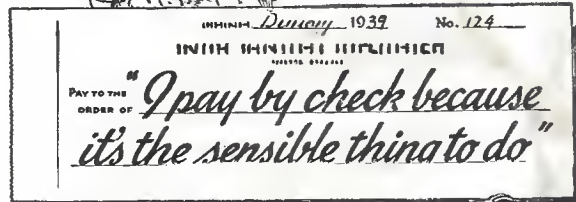
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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Engrav and daughter left for Billings, Montana, where Mr. Engrav accepted a charge in the Methodist Church near there.

Mrs. Percy Gaskell and Mrs. Albert Gaskell gave a shower at the Community Hall for Mrs. Albert Molyneaux.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Clegg were Cheyenne visitors recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Milne have purchased a new Willys.

Mr. and Mrs. Hal Peterson had as their guests a recent week-end Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury of Parco.

Among the Knights of Pythias members who attended a special meeting in Casper recently were Henry Jones, Hugh Benny, Wayne Eskeli, Alex Greenwood, Jack Crombie, Arne Halala, and Gilbert Mellor.

The Pythian Sisters sponsored a benefit dance at the Finn on December 16th. The proceeds went to Mrs. Rappala. Music was furnished by Mark Jackson's

Hall, from Elmwood, Nebraska, is visiting here his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Amos March.

Miss Lola Taylor surprised her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, by entertaining in honor of their 25th wedding anniversary.

Mrs. Henry Jones and Mrs. W. K. Burford spent a week-end in Ogden, Utah.

The Altar and Rosary Society of the Catholic Church entertained at a card party at the Community Hall on December 8th.

Evan Lloyd, of Cokeville, visited here with his sister, Mrs. John Lee.

Mrs. Eliza White is visiting her son and daughter-in-law in Winton. Mr. and Mrs. Jack White.



The Office Broom

Edwin L. Swanson has been named as successor to the late Jack Croighton, Electrician and Master Mechanic, the Colony Coal Company, this city, and has moved his family into a new house at Wardell Court. He is a former employee of the Company, as was his father ahead of him, the late now on a ranch near Lander.

Sherman Hicks, son of Mine Superintendent Frank V. Hicks, Winton, is a member of the football squad of St. John's Military School, Salina, Kansas.

Junior Brown, son of Mine Superintendent Geo. A. Brown, of Superior is likewise a member of the football squad at Kemper Military Academy, at Booneville, Missouri.

Francis P. Briscoe, former Auditor of the Company at Cheyenne, now with the railroad company at Omaha, was a caller at the General Offices the week of December 18th. He looked "in the pink" and his many former acquaintances were pleased with the short visit, and hope upon his next trip he'll remain longer.

We regret to chronicle the death of Mrs. Viola Mackey (nee Pastor) who passed away at the Wyoming General Hospital on Tuesday, December 12th. Surviving are her husband, Arvo, of our Auditor's office, her parents, and a brother and sister.

Funeral service was held from the Congregational Church on Sunday, December 17th. Her passing is deeply deplored by a large circle of friends.

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